McKean County Miner.

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McKean County Miner

[illegible], Proprietor.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Mail via B. B. & K. R. R. leaves Smethport at [illegible] a. m. and arrives at [illegible]

Mail via B. N. Y. & P. (Clermont Branch) arrives at 1 p. m. and leaves at 2 p. m.

[illegible] Coleysville Mail leaves at 12 m. and arrives at 5:30 p. m.

[illegible] Mail arrives every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 a. m. and departs at 2 p. m. [illegible] same day.

Money Orders will not be issued or Letters registered between 12 m. and 2:30 p. m.

Office open every Sunday for delivery of mail from 12 m. to 1 p. m.

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Smethport Lodge, No. 252, meets every Tuesday evening in the A. O. U. W. Hall, Backus Block.

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J. C. GALLUP, Recorder.

G. A. R.

Post 107, G. A. R., meets every Thursday evening in the A. O. U. W. Hall, Backus Block.

B. F. WHITNEY, Com.
A. L. Hughes, Adj't.

I. O. O. F.

Meets every Friday evening at Backus Hall.

H. W. [illegible], N. G.
W. H. WICKERSHAM, Sec'y.

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ST. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH.—J. P. [illegible], pastor. Mass at 11 a. m. Services at 11:30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

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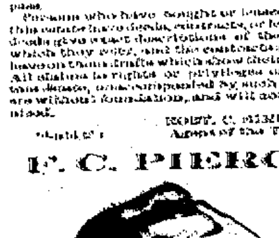

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"FREE THOUGHT."

WITH SOME OF ITS CURIOSITIES.

A Sermon Delivered by Rev. Dr. D. W. C. Huntington, Pastor of the M. E. Church, of Bradford.

It is not a little curious to observe what a medley of notions, isms and unbeliefs are clustered under the common title—*free thought*. Atheists who say in their hearts "no God;" Pantheists who claim that everything is God; Materialists who will not believe in either angel or spirit; and Spiritists who maintain that we are all both angels and spirits; the silver tongued Renan and the blasphemous Ingersoll; rationalistic scholars and bar room loafers,—all claim to be *free thinkers*. In one respect they agree,—they all deny, in every practical sense, the presence of God in human affairs. Whether they attack the cosmogony of Moses, take issue with Bible history, ridicule Providence or laugh at the church; whether they talk natural science or "higher criticism," whether they argue, assert, support, assume or sneer, they are attempting to get rid of God. To be a free thinker one has only to deny and reject revealed religion. This premised, he may be anything else conceivable in creed or in life.

It is curious also to notice to what an extent the very name, *free thought*, seems to commend the infidelity which it represents. Especially is this true in our own country. *Free* is a word which with us has wonderful historic associations. It rings of liberty. Our songs, our towns, the streets of our cities and the children in our homes are made to wear the name. We talk of a free press, free schools, free speech, as the signs and fruits of national greatness, and it is often assumed that *free thought* must be of kindred meaning and value. Atheism may suit a Frenchman, Deism may do well for an Englishman, Rationalism may satisfy the intellectual pride of a German, but an American infidel delights to be called a Free thinker. The word *thought*, too, has its charms. It suits the vanity of not a few to be called thinkers. To differ from others and to assume that this difference is the result of deeper and better thinking advertises a superiority often greatly enjoyed. With many the egotism, the ignorance and the pretense of current infidelity are lost sight of in the glamour of so called *free thought*. No matter what the character of the teaching, it must be supposed to be good if so be it is only labeled—*free thought*.

It is a curious *fact* that if the teachings of our Free-thinkers be true then there never was such a thing as free thought and there never was and never can be a free thinker. Their agnostic evolution places all the phenomena of the universe alike under the law of absolute causation. According to this the worlds came from nebulous matter, apes came from jelly-bags and men came from the apes—all by the same irresistible force. Man thinks and talks for the same reason that a tiger growls or a volcano spouts its fires. Marvelous freedom of thought this! As well speak of the freedom of the stars to revolve or the liberty of an earthquake to shake the ground. If this be correct, then the boasted Free thinker was never free and never a thinker. On the contrary he is only a developed monkey, driven, he knows not wherefrom, by a resistless fate he knows not whereto.

It is curious indeed that free thinkers are always ready to criticise and accuse those who oppose their infidel notions. Why if their fundamental proposition be true, Christians have believed only that which they have been as much compelled to believe as Jupiter is compelled to keep his orbit. Nor have they had any more power to prevent their belief than to pull the sun from the heavens. A prominent free thinker boldly accepts this conclusion. He says: "No man can control his opinions. My belief is forced upon me by my surroundings. A man is the product of all which has in any way touched him." And yet this same man calls believers in the Bible "bigots" and "cowards" and accuses Christians wholesale of "hypocrisy" and ministers of "priestcraft."

According to another believers in the soul are generally "rank, malicious hypocrites and Pharisees." The lovers of free thought even fall upon one another with terrible severity for the sin of differing on minor points. In the estimation of some free thinkers, others of equal prominence are only "wretched smatterers," "ignorant and incompetent," "rhetorical phrase spinners," "brawlers and clowns" and "regardless of truth." And all this when, if their free thinking dogmas be not a lie, all men and their beliefs are the product of an evolving force so almighty in its operation that a personal God was unnecessary. Curious indeed!

This curiosity is still increased by the fact that these same free thinkers are constantly attempting to change and to destroy the beliefs of men, and that by talking to them. What superlative folly! Foolish enough to attempt to resist evolution, but what shall we say of undertaking to resist it in this way! If the differences of thought in men result from the different relations and combinations of particles of matter; if thinking is the product of the brain, as bile is secreted by the liver, then the logical method in which to modify thought must by some process by which to effect molecular changes, or at least to change the secretions. If a man believes in God he should be treated with ipecac or calomel; or, if allopathy should be thought the wrong school in medicine they should sweat his theism out of him with aconite and belladonna. And there is one experimental fact which would seem somewhat to favor this process. It does appear to be well nigh demonstated that frequent doses of beer and whisky do bring about the conditions from which a vast amount of infidelity and godlessness result as if by spontaneous generation. And so if some are "unstable and weak," as those are said to be who reject the development theory, they should be made to take iron. And if they be also "stupid," as we are assured they are, they should be fed exclusively upon birds. Birds have wings, and is it not presumable that if one's diet should be restricted wholly to chickens he will in time become capable of such flights of fancy as may make him a convert to the notion of a world without God and man without a Maker?

It is a fact both curious and ridiculous that free thinkers universally represent themselves to be the champions of *progressive thought*. They accuse Christians of falling behind the age, of clinging to old ideas and of making no improvement in theology. They find fault with the Bible because it is an old book. They overlook the fact that truth, whether in the Bible or out of it, is eternal, that our apprehensions of it may change, but that truth itself never changes. Besides, if they would take pains to understand the Bible they would then see that it is not only the oldest book, but the youngest book as well. But what right have free thinkers to claim that they represent "advanced thought?" In a hundred years they have scarcely originated a new objection to Christianity. It is well known that Thomas Paine borrowed from earlier infidel writers nearly everything which he wrote. At least he might easily done so. His followers who are now writing and lecturing after the same irreverent and vulgar type have produced literally nothing which is new. They may have stuck their own rhetorical plumage into the dead birds of bygone infidelity, and they have poured forth great swelling words about "modern thought," but in ideas they are simply the retail peddlers of that which was said by others and was repeatedly answered scores of years before they were born. And yet all this stuff, old and stale as it is, is paraded before us as the "advanced thought" of free thinkers. This wretched pretense reminds us of a Swiss peasant girl who begged of American travelers. All day she had met with but poor success. A blind man near by had received much while she had been neglected. The beggar man had a board suspended by a cord about his neck, on which was written a few sentences in English. The girl thought there must be some witchery connected with that board which gave the blind man his success. At night-fall she borrowed it and in the morning appeared with a large card across her breast containing an inscription which read: "I am a poor blind man, the father of seven children." Even our modern savants who exalt evolution above all that is called God are really laboring to revive an old Pagan philosophy. They talk and write immensely about great discoveries and the light of modern science, but in their religious philosophy they teach heathenism. Their reputation for learning should not blind us to the fact.

A few years ago an article appeared in the *Methodist Quarterly Review* from the pen of Prof. Harrington, of the Wesleyan University, upon the philosophy of "Lucretius." In that article the professor clearly identified materialistic evolution as the old philosophy in a modern dress. "Evolution," "protoplasm," "natural selection" and "differentiation of species" he showed to be simply new terms representing old ideas. Lucretius had "molecules" and "persistence of force," only he employed different terms to express the ideas. Both philosophies are alike in that they do away with human responsibility and teach men that they have nothing to do or fear about death and destiny. There is this difference however between them. The old philosophy began with the assumption of no God and went on to accept evolution as a result. The new assumes evolution as a premise and accepts no God as a conclusion. The old heathen was probably more excusable than the new ones, and in matters of religion was just as safe a guide. And yet these old cast-off philosophies of well nigh twenty centuries ago are digged out of the mire of Paganism and hawked about by modern free thinkers as choice bits of *advanced thought*. And because the church refuses to follow them back into the heathenisms of pre-Christian ages in their hunt for modern thought, they bellow like bulls of Bashan about her opposition to progressive thought. And when they have discovered their Rosetta Stone, which is to translate all the hieroglyphics of universal philosophy, what is it? "Evolution is a change from an indefinite, incoherent homogeneity, to a definite, coherent heterogeneity; through continuous differentiations and integrations." Now a man must be both "base and stupid" who can read this definition and not be evolved in wisdom as far at least as from a jelly bag to a monkey, especially as the average reader will be able to read it backwards or forwards with equal edification.

Singularly enough free thinkers are wont to proclaim themselves the special friends and patrons of science. They represent Christians as rejecting and opposing scientific truth in the interest of their religion; as yielding to the teachings of science only when they must and as persecuting discoverers and inventors. But what have these boasting infidels done to justify such a claim? Nearly every important scientific discovery for centuries has had a Christian origin. Such discoveries have been confined to countries in which the Bible has held sway. For 1500 years, not the church as such, but scientists taught the Ptolemaic system of astronomy. Copernicus discovered the truth in the case and Copernicus was a christian. Kepler was a Protestant teacher. Newton not only discovered the law of gravitation, but wrote a treatise against atheism as well, and was by many pronounced "an excellent divine." Gutenberg was a devout man, and the first book printed upon his movable types was a Bible. The first book published in Scotland was the "Psalter," the first in America was the Bible. James Watt was a Christian. His son however went to Paris to pursue scientific study, and, because he recoiled from the excesses of the "Jacobin Club," was compelled to flee for his life from the persecuting vengeance of those *lovers of free thought*. No man of his own or of any other time has been more widely honored as a scientific discoverer than Samuel Finley Morse, and he, a Christian boy from a Christian home and a Christian man from a Christian college. Howard and Wilberforce and Washington and Lincoln were Christian reformers and liberators. If the latter were not technically church-members, they were church-goers and lovers of the Bible. They acknowledged God and were not ashamed to pray. The church it is said persecuted Galileo because his scientific teachings contradicted her theology. Now, we are not called upon to defend the church of that day. To a great extent it was Paganized Christianity. It had practically thrown away the Bible and held to notions as foolish as infidelity itself. But it should be remembered that Galileo was not a free thinker, nor was he persecuted for any sympathy with *free thought*. He was a church member and always contended that his astronomical theory was supported by the Scriptures. Further, it was not the church as such which persecuted Galileo, but a rival school of philosophers. It was the Aristotelians who accused him and instigated his arraignment. When first brought to Rome the Pope granted him "six long audiences" and dismissed him with full liberty to hold his theory as an hypothesis, and evolutionists hold their theory none otherwise. Paul V. even wrote a letter, "praising the great astronomer, not only for his distinguished learning but also for his exemplary piety." Galileo carried from the papal court the certificate of Cardinal Bellarmine that no punishment or censure had been afflicted upon him. Nine years later he published a book, cast in the form of a dialogue between three persons, one of whom he named "Simplicio." Into the mouth of this simpleton Galileo put every argument of the Aristotelian school concerning the system of the universe. The proud Peripatetics could not endure the insult, and at their instigation Galileo was again accused. He was ordered to Rome in October—He was not greatly hurried, for he did not reach the city until the following February. For the next eighteen days he was detained as a prisoner, though treated with "unexampled indulgence." Then until June 20 he spent the time with his personal friend, the Tuscan ambassador. On the 21st he was examined and on the following day was sentenced. This sentence ordered that he be required to recite the seven penitential psalms once each week for three years and that he be imprisoned at the will of the tribunal. *Two days later* he was at the Villa Medici; in July he spent some time with a friend at Siena and in the Fall returned to Florence.*

And this is the seven-fold horror over which the Christian church of all ages is charged with opposing science and persecuting its promoters. If said in ignorance the charge is simply mean, if spoken with a knowledge of the facts it is maliciously false. And with what wretched grace does this cry of persecution come from modern free thinkers. Their whole history does not produce a quartette of martyrs, though it does reveal acres of infidel persecutors. Lucian and Celsus and Julian stand among its venerable fathers and the French Revolutionists were among its most zealous disciples. Nor has infidelity ever controlled a state in which it did not wreck the liberties and debauch the morals of the people. The fact is, the so called free thought of the time is neither freedom nor thought. With some it is ignorance, with some egotism. On the part of some it is absorption into the world, with others it is backsliding. With some it is vice, with others it is sullen hate of holy things. In some it is flippant harrangue, in others cold prejudice and criticism, but in all spiritual darkness and death.

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*Enc. Brit. Am. Rep. Vol. X, p. 31.

BRITISH WHO BLAST

The Americans After Returning from a Trip Through the States.

[[illegible] Chicago Times.]

And so Henry Irving is writing a book giving his impressions of America! Heaven help poor America, and save her from the horde of British Philistines. It is to be hoped, and reasonably expected, that Mr. Irving will bring to his task broader and more liberal views than enjoyed by many of those who have preceded him in the same field. Ever since Mrs. Trollope made the discovery that an easy method of coining English sovereigns was by caricaturing the habits and manners of Americans (among whom she had found bread and shelter for herself and children when both were denied by her own countrymen), it has been the custom of English writers, jurisprudents, preachers, actors and cranks of all denominations to make the tour of the states as soon as they have achieved a little notoriety at home. They look upon it as a most fitting climax to their career, and Americans have indulged them with an amiable weakness. They come here with the most flimsy pretext of an introduction and are made much of. We cheerfully give them our best. In society everything is free to them. If they make a pretense of lecturing, or acting, or making any sort of appearance in public, we lavish gold upon them. As a rule they evince a vulgar desire to get all they can of this. But, no matter, nothing can disenchant the genial Yankee or deter him from the exercise of the broadest hospitality.

And what return does he get for it? After filling their stomachs and their pockets they return home and systematically set about traducing the country and vilifying its people; each after his own fashion and in a manner which will best put more gold into his capacious and ever-distended pockets. In all the long list of illustrious Englishmen that have visited our shores hardly any have been free from this petty and miserable vice. The large-hearted Charles Dickens was a victim of the popular clamor for the immolation of the Yankee. The great Thackeray was not free from it, and all the smaller litterati of our mother country have dipped their pens in venom to poison the sentiment of the world against the civilization of the western hemisphere. The picture of the English apostle of "sweetness and light" standing before a London audience (before even his impressions of this country had had time to cool), to deliberately traduce a people that had shown him only lavish hospitality and kindness, and to recklessly wrest the laurels from the dead brows of one whom America loves to honor, is one which the American people ought not soon to forget or forgive. "Great, avaricious America!" Fie upon you Matthew Arnold! Such language can add no luster to a name already among the most brilliant in the catalogue of English litterateurs.

As for Oscar Wilde, his recent lecture merely proves him to be what the world has already suspected—viz., a most picturesque falsifier. Nearly all the amusing stories of his lecture, and which he uses to illustrate the various types of western people, have been bleched, body and soul from obscure western publications. But Wilde belongs to a class (happily unknown in this country, but very large in cultivated (?) England) whom the late earl of Beaconsfield designated by an euphemistic expression, which, in its coarser form, is applied to a parasite that lives on other men's heads.

Why They Call Him "Old Man."

"Yes, that's sadly so," said Jenkins, "my hair is turning gray and falling out before its time. Use something? I would but most hair restorers are dangerous." "True," answered his friend, "but Parker's Hair Balsam is as harmless as it is effective. I've tried it, and know. Give the Balsam a chance and the boys will soon stop calling you 'Old Man Jenkins.'" It never fails to restore the original color to gray or faded hair. Richly perfumed, an elegant dressing.

"Your cheek is an awful temptation to me," exclaimed, as he looked admiringly at her fresh, young face. "Your cheek must be an awful burden to you," she replied, glancing at him suspiciously.

CURE for croup—Use Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil according to directions. It is the best remedy for all sudden attacks of colds, pain and inflammation, and injuries.

A STORY OF PAREPA.

It was many years ago that a poor widowed woman, leading a hard life of unending labor, was called on to part with one thing dear to her—her only child. Mother and daughter had toiled together for fifteen years, and the only bit of sunshine falling into their dark lives was that shed by their loving companionship. But the girl had always been weakly. Under the heart-broken mother's eyes she faded and wasted away with consumption, and at last the day came when the wan face failed to answer with a smile the anxious, tear-blinded eyes of the mother. The poor young creature was dead.

For many months the pair had been supported by the elder woman's sewing, and it was in the character of employer I had become acquainted with Mrs. C. and her story. By an occasional visit to the awful heights of an east side tenement, where they lived, by a few books and some comforting words, I had won the love of the dying girl. Her grateful thoughts turned in her last hours to the small number of friends she possessed, and she besought her mother to notify me of the day of the funeral and ask me to attend.

That summons reached me upon one of the wildest days preceding Christmas. A sleet that was not rain, and a rain that was not snow, came pelting from all points of the compass. I piled the glowing grates; I drew closer the curtains and shut out the gloom of the December afternoon; I turned on the gas and sat down, devoutly thankful that I had cut all connection with the wicked weather, when an installment of it burst in upon me in the shape of Parepa Rosa. She was Euphrosyne Parepa at that time, and the operatic idol of the city.

And even as we congratulated ourselves on the prospect of a delightful day together, here came the summons for me to go to the humble funeral of the poor sewing woman's daughter. I turned the little tear-blotted note over and groaned.

"This is terrible!" said I. "It is just the one errand that could take me out to-day, but I must go."

And then I told Parepa the circumstances, and speculated on the length of time I should be gone, and suggested means of amusement in my absence.

"But I shall go with you," said the great-hearted creature.

So she rewound her throat with the long white comforter, pulled on her worsted gloves, and off in the storm we went together. We climbed flight after flight of narrow, dark stairs to the top floor, where the widow dwelt in a miserable little room not more than a dozen feet square. The canvas-back hearse, peculiar to the $25-funeral, stood in the street below, and the awful cherry-stained box, with its ruffle of glazed white muslin, stood on uncovered trestles in the center of the room above.

There was the mother, speechless in her grief, beside that box, a group of hard-working, kindly-hearted neighbors sitting about. It was useless to say the poor woman was prepared for the inevitable end; it was cold comfort to speak to her of the daughter's release from pain and suffering. The bereft creature, in her utter loneliness, was thinking of herself and the awful future, of the approaching moment when that box and its precious burden would be taken away and leave her wholly alone. So, therefore, with a sympathizing grasp of the poor, worn, bony hand we sat silently down to "attend the funeral."

Then the minister came in—a dry, self-sufficient man, with nothing of the tenderness of his holy calling about him. Icier than the day, colder than the storm, he rattled through some selected sentences from the Bible, and offered a set form of condolence to the broken-hearted mother, telling her of her sin in rebelling against the decrees of Providence, and assuring her that nothing could bring back the dead. Then he hurriedly departed, while a hush fell on everybody gathered in the little room. Not one word had been uttered of consolation, of solemn import, or befitting the occasion. It was the emptiest, hollowest, most unsatisfactory moment I ever remember. Then Parepa arose, her cloak falling about her noble figure like mourning drapery. She stood beside that miserable stained cherry-box. She looked a moment on the wasted, ashy face, upturned toward her from within it. She laid her soft, white hand on the forehead of the dear girl, and she lifted up that matchless voice in the beautiful melody—

"Angels ever bright and fair,
Take, oh take her to thy care."

The noble voice swelled toward heaven, and if ever the choirs of paradise paused to listen to earth's music, it was when Parepa sang so gloriously beside that poor dead girl. No words can describe its effect on those gathered there. The sad mourner sank on her knees, and with clasped hands and streaming eyes, the little band stood reverently about her.

No queen ever went to her grave accompanied by a grander ceremony. To this day Parepa's glorious tribute of song rings with solemn melody in my memory as the most impressive service I ever heard.

Successful on the Street.

[Burlington Hawkeye.]

"You were successful on the street?" Old Java asked Young Hyson, who had been down on Wall street, taking a little flyer with the boys.

"Well, yes," he said, "rather successful. I unloaded just in time."

"That was good," said Old Java.

"First rate," replied the young one. "I unloaded every last dollar I had in the deal, and if I'd hung on fifteen minutes longer I wouldn't have got out of the street with a shirt on my back. Let me have a double sawbuck till Monday, can't you?"

Poverty.

The younger Dumas says: "Poverty destroys pride. It is difficult for an empty bag to stand upright." It would be just as logical to say: "Poverty makes no abatement in pride. An empty cask will stand up as straight as a full one."

This and That.

[Life.]

A rich joke—the one I played on Brown. A foolish and witless piece of folly—the one that Brown played on me. An obstinate cuss—the man who will not yield to me. Proper and self-respecting firmness—my refusal to yield to him. A well-trained child—the one that belongs to me. An ill-mannered brat—the one that belongs to my neighbor. A crank—the man whose views do not coincide with my own. A very intelligent person—the man who agrees with me in everything.

Home Testimony

of Dennis' Blood Liver and Kidney Cure for scrofula: A son of R. W. Ball, now 17 years of age, living at Coleville, Pa., was always a sickly, suffering boy; the parents having done all they could do, and the doctors pronounced him incurable unless by amputation of one leg and arm on which there were several running sores. But since using 16 bottles of the above medicine, at $1 per bottle, the boy is to all appearances sound, and the remedy is giving universal approval wherever used. Ask your druggist for it or address G. T. Dennis, Prentisvale, Pa.

A PARTY of filibusters have left Key West for Cuba to join Aguero.

South Carolina's Future Prosperity.

[Cor. New York Post.]

At the close of Governor Moses' era, ten years after the war had ended, the state was literally worse off in every respect than when Sherman had just mowed his swath across it. When the white element, fitted by birth and training to rule, came into power, began a slowly returning era of prosperity. The gain has not been so much in the old staples, cotton and rice, as in the new industries—manufacturing, lumber and naval stores, phosphate, mining, truck raising—that have sprung up. The old planters—perhaps a little sullen at the result—say that they cannot depend on the freedman as a laborer, and will not put themselves at his mercy by embarking in their former large operations, hence perhaps one-half of the former large plantations are tilled by the negroes on shares, the rest remaining fallow.

One sees thousands of acres of rich rice and cotton lands that have reverted to their original state for lack of tillers—even the famous sea island plantations are largely abandoned to the negroes. More than once since coming into the state have I heard the remark that only "niggers" raise cotton and rice in South Carolina, the inference being that the white man can pursue something better suited to his tastes and capacity. This is a mistake that time will no doubt rectify, for the future prosperity of the south lies largely in her splendid agricultural resources; but northern manufacturers should awake to the fact that this is henceforth to be a manufacturing country. Here in South Carolina the growth of the cotton manufacturing interest is something wonderful; certain minute details of it which I have been able to gather may well be studied by northern capitalists and mill-owners.

Garfield's Table Habits.

["Carp" in Cleveland Leader.]

President Garfield was very plain in his diet. He came into the White House with dyspepsia, and he was doctoring all the time up until he was shot. He ate no rich food, and was particular about his hours. He had breakfast at 8:30 in the morning, when he would eat a good beefsteak and some baked potatoes with cream poured over them. This was a favorite dish of Garfield's, and it was one which he ate when he could eat nothing else. It is delicious and far surpasses baked potatoes and good butter. Then Garfield was also fond of a little nice bacon, fried to a crisp, and this, with a few side dishes, made up his breakfast. Dinner, he ate at 3 p. m., and this meal was much the same as his breakfast. He always had his beefsteak, and neither he nor Mrs. Garfield were big eaters. About 7 o'clock he had tea, and this was a very light meal also. There was generally some one present to dine with the family, but there was no wine in the White House during the Garfield administration.

A Land of Cripples.

[Croffut's Letter.]

I have never elsewhere met so many cripples of all sorts as one sees in Mexico; lame and with gnarled arms; blind or of imperfect vision. But the Abbe Clavigero, one of the early priests, said of the Aztecs: "There is scarcely a nation on earth where there are fewer deformed persons; it would be more difficult to find a single humpback, lame or squint-eyed man among 1,000 Mexicans, than among 100 of any other people." Indeed cripples were so rare that Montezuma set up a museum of the few in the country as an exhibition, and the number was so small that some parents mutilated their children's comely proportions so that they might be eligible, and thus support their parents in luxury. Alas, the diseases of the Spaniards, spreading from generation to generation, have made cripples no longer a marvel, and some of the beggars that crouch along the cathedrals to-day have almost lost all semblance of the human form.

A Turtle of Note.

A correspondent writing from Norwich, N. Y., says: "In the summer of 1840 A. R. Warner, of Guilford, while walking through a meadow in Unaville valley, came across a large turtle. The shell of the turtle showed the marks where initials and date had been cut in it, but the initials of one person only and the date on which they had been carved could be made out—E. R. J., 1835. Mr. Warner cut A. R. W., 1840, in the shell and released the turtle. In 1880 the turtle was discovered in the same locality by some boys. The 'E. R. J., 1835,' and 'A. R. W., 1840,' were still very distinct. In addition were 'H. J. H., 1870,' 'E. B., 1875,' and 'S. D. A., 1880.' The turtle was again turned loose. A few days ago it was found again in the field where it was seen in 1840 by Mr. Warner. No additional carvings were on the shell. The turtle is no larger than it was forty years ago, showing that it must have been full grown at that time."

How Lawyer Lincoln Settled It.

[Boston Globe.]

A farmer once said to Rev. Dr. Miner, once a clergyman in Springfield, Ills.: "Do you know why it is that I, who have been a Democrat all my life, am going to vote for Mr. Lincoln? I will tell you. I once got into difficulty with a neighbor about the line of our farms. I went to Mr. Lincoln to secure him. Lincoln said, 'Now, if you go on with this, it will cost both of you your farms, and will entail an enmity that will last for generations, and perhaps lead to murder. The other man has just been here to engage me. Now I want you two to sit down in my office while I am gone to dinner, and talk it over and try to settle it. And to secure you from interruption, I will lock the door.' He did so, and he did not return all the afternoon. We two men, finding ourselves shut up together, began to laugh. This put us in good humor, and by the time Mr. Lincoln returned the matter was settled."

Infectious Flies.

[The Lancet.]

The possibility, nay the certainty in many cases, of flies being a medium of infection, especially in warm climates, has been repeatedly pointed out, though, perhaps, the fact is not sufficiently borne in mind.

Seventy Miles a Day.

A critic in The Russian Invalid asserts that seventy miles a day may be continuously done by Russian cavalry without any fear for horses or men. A few years ago Gen. Gourko, at Warsaw, inspected a couple of sotnias of Don Cossacks, who had cleared 340 versts in three days—about seventy-four miles a day.

Lime-Kiln Club: "I hold dat de term 'strictly honest' has no longer any meanin'. Nobody looks fur it, and if anybody diskivers it he wonders why de pusson hasn't gone to de lunatic asylum or de poo' house."

I AM a non-believer in patent medicines, but having experienced marked relief from nasal catarrh and hoarseness by the use of Ely's Cream Balm, I can recommend it to those suffering from this loathsome complaint and to those afflicted with hoarseness or stoppage of the throat so annoying to singers and clergymen.—Louis E. Phillips, 1436 N. Y. Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. (Price 50 cents.)

$50 gold if Centaurine fails to help or cure the worst cases of corks, scratches, sore necks or wounds of any kind on horse or man. Sold by W. T. [illegible]. Price 50 cts.

A THRILLING EPISODE.

A Locomotive Engineer's Instinct—How he Saved a Train and How he Saved Himself.

On one of the darkest and stormiest nights of the recent unusual winter, the express on one of the leading New York railroads was moving westward from Albany. The engine's headlight threw a strong reflection in advance, but the storm was so blinding it was almost impossible to distinguish anything even at a short distance. Under such circumstances instinct necessarily takes the place of sight. All seemed to be going well, when, in an instant, the engineer reversed his engine, applied the air brakes, and came to a full stop. Why he did so he could not tell any more than any of us can account for the dread of coming disaster and death, and to the wondering inquiry of his fireman he simply said: "I feel that something's wrong." Seizing a lantern he swung himself down from the cab and went forward to investigate. Everything appeared to be right, and he was about to return to his engine when his eye caught sight of a peculiar appearance at the joint of the rail next to him. Brushing the accumulated snow away, he looked a moment, and then uttered an exclamation of horror. The rails on both sides had been unspiked and would have turned over the instant the engine touched them. What inspired this attempt at train-wrecking is unknown, but it was presumed the confederates of some prisoners who were on the train hoped, in the confusion of an accident, to deliver their friends.

Engineer John Dohohoe, of Albany, to whose wonderful instinct was due the salvation of the train, when asked by the writer why he stopped his engine, said:

"I can't tell why. I know I felt something was wrong."

"Do you have these feelings often when upon the road?" continued the writer.

"No, very seldom, although for the past twenty years I have been in a condition to feel apprehension at almost anything."

"How is that?"

"Why, I have been a victim of one of the worst cases of dyspepsia ever known. I have not been confined to my bed, as like thousands of others, I am compelled to work whether able or not. Indeed, when it first began I had only a loss of appetite, a faint feeling that would not go way and a bad taste in the mouth, but I finally got those terrible craving and knawing feelings that make life so unbearable and are known as general debility."

"What did you do?"

"I tried physicians until I became discouraged. I gave eight different ones a fair test, but none of them benefited me. I then tried proprietary medicines, but they failed, likewise. It looked pretty dark for me so far as any more peace or enjoyment in this world were concerned and I became terribly discouraged."

"You certainly do not look that way now."

"Oh, no, indeed, I am in perfect health now," was the reply, "and I propose to continue so. My nervousness is entirely gone; I can sleep nights; the aching numbness has disappeared; the pale, sickly appearance has given place to the color of health, and I have readily put on flesh. This is what has been accomplished by means of Warner's Tippecanoe. If I can be cured after a chronic illness of nearly a quarter of a century I believe all suffering in a similar manner can be restored by using the same great remedy."

Such is the testimony of a man who could detect and remove unseen danger on the road but could not remove the dangers from his own system until brought face to face with the great preparation above-named which did so much for him and can do as much for all those who require it.

THE Chicago *Tribune*, in a leading editorial, says: "If the republicans of the north shall be given their due in the convention—if the task of electing a president, which will fall on them, be given to them with full choice of their nominee—it is now entirely within bounds to say that James G. Blaine will be chosen on the first ballot. It now seems impossible to believe that he will not have a majority over all, if it shall be necessary to take a second ballot."

Indulgence and Excesses.

Whether over eating or drinking are made harmless by using Hop Bitters freely, giving elegant appetite and enjoyment by using them before and removing all dullness, pains and distress afterwards, leaving the head clear, nerves steady, and all the feelings buoyant, elastic and more happy than before. The pleasing effects of a Christmas or sumptuous dinner continuing days afterwards.

Eminent Testimony.

N. Y. *Witness*, Aug. 15, 1880.

"I find that in addition to the pure spirits contained in their composition, they contain the extracts of hops and other well known and highly approved medicinal roots, leaves and tinctures in quantities sufficient to render the article what the makers claim it to be, to wit a medicinal preparation and not a beverage—unfit and unsafe to be used except as a medicine."

"From a careful analysis of their formula—which was attested under oath—I find that in every wine-glassful of Hop Bitters, the active medicinal properties aside from the distilled spirits are equal to a full dose for an adult, which fact in my opinion, subjects it to an internal revenue tax as a medicinal bitter."

GREEN B. RAUM, U. S. Com. In. Rev.

Hardened Liver.

Five years ago I broke down with kidney and liver complaint and rheumatism. Since then I have been unable to be about at all. My liver became hard like wood; my limbs were puffed and filled with water. All the best physicians agreed that nothing would cure me. I resolved to try Hop Bitters; I have used seven bottles, the hardness has all gone from my liver, the swelling from my limbs, and it has worked a miracle in my case; otherwise I would have been in my grave.

J. W. MOREY, Buffalo, Oct. 1, '81.

Poverty and Suffering.

"I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring. I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I commenced using Hop Bitters, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost, I know it."

A WORKINGMAN.

THE United States, it is said, is now the second copper producing country in the world.

AS A PIECE of brilliant democratic wit the "329" idiocy of four years ago is only excelled by the epithet "tattooed man" applied to Blaine this year. And the latter will have about as much effect as the former.—Norristown Herald.

McKean County Miner

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

[illegible]

All communications should be addressed to [illegible], Proprietor.

[illegible], Editor and Business Manager.

Smethport, Pa., May 23, 1884.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE,

[illegible]

[illegible]

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The following named persons have been authorized to announce their names as candidates for the offices specified, subject to the decision of the republican nominating convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

A. N. BANNON, Kendall Borough

[illegible]

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

JNO. H. CHAPMAN, Bradford City

[illegible]

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

[illegible]

[illegible]

It is the greatest and most pressing need of the country at the present time is a national bankrupt law. Yet the house has refused to fix a day for the consideration of the senate bankrupt bill. Apparently the democratic majority of representatives has very little comprehension of the demands of the times.

[illegible] is announced as a candidate for the congressional nomination in the twenty-fourth district, comprising the counties of Washington, Beaver and Lawrence, and it is stated that his nomination is conceded. In [illegible] his election no district in the state would be more ably represented.

It is thought by those who are most familiar with the president's views on the question that he will veto the Fitz John Porter bill if it ever reaches him. It is said that his hopes of securing the nomination at the Chicago convention depend largely upon his treatment of this measure. This is a reasonable explanation for the way the bill is being tossed like a shuttlecock between the two houses of congress.

A Washington correspondent says: "The interest taken in the vote on the Morrison tariff bill by the foreign free traders was shown by the crowd of diplomats gathered in the diplomatic gallery while the vote was taken. When the result was announced, while the republican members were indulging in applause over the rescue of the industries and workingmen of the country from calamitous legislation, from the diplomatic gallery came hisses and other expressions of disappointment."

In the recent reception tendered [illegible] by the [illegible] Club of Philadelphia, the old gentleman gave some excellent advice in his short speech to the younger members of the club. Every member of society would be benefited if they would practice the following injunctions which he endeavored to impress upon their minds: Never make a promise without trying to fulfill it. Always remember a favor and endeavor to reciprocate. There is more good in humanity than we give credit for.

Murat Halstead of the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* says in a recent letter: "Perhaps I have changed my policy. I profess to have presided by eighty years of my most energetic acre. During these years I have been more deeply than ever convinced that there is no reasonable hope of doing any good with the democratic party, and I have lost faith in the efficacy of independent movements. I have had a share in the labor of building partisan organizations with a few excellent citizens, with the view of disturbing both the great political organizations of the country, and I want to spend my time to better purpose." Murat has apparently recovered his senses.

Some men are born contemptible and others achieve contempt by their own actions. Wayne McVeagh is of that order both of the above classes. His latest effort in the line of such achievement is a long letter written to Secretary Bristow as a cover for a malicious, base and cowardly attack upon President Arthur. McVeagh can never forgive President Arthur in that by refusing to accept his resignation from the attorney general's office immediately upon his (Arthur's) accession to the presidency he deprived him of the opportunity to go out of office with his lofticism ... observed by the darkness of a nation's lamentations and his littleness magnified by the bright light of the fame of his murdered superior, and compelled him thereby to remain and expose his own insufficiency to the calm scrutiny of the nation and then dropped his [illegible] him provoked only contempt and indignation from all parties, even from those who are not particularly friendly to the president. Only an ass can, and [illegible] a very small man [illegible] write [illegible] is to be the case of Wayne McVeagh.

ACTS SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS.

Gen. Baily and Col. Lemon, republican officials who have controlled the financial departments of the state for the past two years, are thoroughly practical business-like men. Their administrations have been conducted on strictly business principles, and the day their terms of office expired they were prepared to step down and out and turn over to their successors, Messrs. Livsey and Niles, the financial books of the commonwealth all balanced, and every dollar of the funds accounted for. A different state of affairs existed a few years ago upon the retirement of a democratic state treasurer. Day and days passed after his term should have expired, before the republican who was to succeed would take the office. The latter found in the vaults of the treasury thousands upon thousands of dollars of the state funds represented by paper of private individuals and corporations. The democratic state treasurer would very likely have terminated his official career as a defaulter had not a wealthy republican friend come to the rescue.

The action of the retiring officials in reference to the conversion of moneys in the sinking fund into state and United States bonds will meet with the approval of every intelligent citizen of the state. The Hoyes' Act of the last legislature required this to be done by the sinking fund commissioners. The board consists of the auditor general, the state treasurer and the secretary of state. At their meeting in August of last year it was decided by the votes of the auditor general and state treasurer to purchase bonds at the rate of $200,000 per month in order to prevent a sudden withdrawal of funds on deposit in banks throughout the state and to obviate the necessity of paying an exorbitant premium for the bonds. Secretary Stenger insisted upon the conversion of the whole amount of $1,500,000 at once. This would have forced the fiscal agents of the state government to pay whatever premiums bondholders would demand, and would have seriously embarrassed the banks where the state funds were deposited. The state treasurer and auditor general, however, insisted upon the policy of monthly purchases. On the first of the present month they had made the ninth instalment and now have in the sinking fund $1,800,000 of United States 4 per cents. Besides this with the moneys in the fund in the same months they were enabled to purchase since April 1883 $478,600 worth of Pennsylvania bonds divided as follows: 4 1/2 per cent, $180,600; 4 per cent, $97,000; 5 per cent, $200,000; total $478,600. Add to this the $1,800,000 of United States bonds purchased and there is a total of $2,278,600 all bought in a quiet business-like manner without causing financial embarrassment to any institution.

ARTHUR AND BLAINE.

That a large and respectable portion of the republican voters of the city of New York desires the nomination of Arthur at the Chicago convention is unquestioned, but it is equally certain that the recent meeting at Cooper Union held the 20th inst. and headed by Henry Ward Beecher, Bristow and some others, cannot change the settled convictions of a majority of the republican party which is now in favor of Blaine. Because Arthur's administration has manifested capable and honest rule it does not follow as a necessary sequence that he is entitled to or can receive the nomination for a second term. If he has done well he has no more than fulfilled the obligations of his oath and the performance of official duty while it may command respect and confidence cannot make the office a necessary element of political rule nor impose upon the people a sense of such obligation.

A large and constantly increasing majority of the republican vote of this country is in favor of Blaine for the presidency, and it may be well for the republicans to remember that it is dangerous to repudiate the popular will. Even if it were possible by artful diplomacy and skillful combinations to defeat Blaine's nomination, yet as he is beyond comparison the most popular of all the candidates named for the presidential nomination and has the support of the majority, such defeat would be unwise and hazardous. Bolters of leaders may indeed combine but combinations are only justified or effective when they carry the rank and file along with them.

Out of the whole number of delegates to Chicago selected the almost the most ardent supporters of Arthur can claim is 279, while Blaine is sure of 334 as already pledged.

According to the Philadelphia *Press* which we deem a reliable authority, the following table gives a fair distribution of the delegates:

Blaine 334, Arthur 279, Edmunds 72, Logan 53, Sherman 25, Hawley 12.

Beside these there are a few scattering votes without particular preference.

According to the natural affiliations of these different candidates upon a final concentration as between Blaine and Arthur, Blaine would receive the delegates for Logan and Sherman and Arthur those for Edmunds. In this conjecture leaving out the Hawley and other scattering votes, Blaine would receive 420 votes and Arthur but 351.

The friends of Blaine were never more ardent nor more hopeful than now. Their candidate is strong in the affections of the people, strong in the wisdom of a pure and enlightened statesmanship, strong in the dignity of an exalted character and will be welcomed as the ruler of a great and prosperous people.

The Philadelphia *Record* thinks that the democratic faction in congress, headed by Eaton, Converse and Randall, were guilty of base party betrayal in defeating the Morrison bill. The *Record* seems to think differently from Tilden.

The Boston *Traveler* publishes the opinions of the republicans of almost every state, north and south, regarding President Arthur, and asks very pertinently, "Then, why not nominate him?" Pertinent indeed! Why not?—Harrisburg *Telegraph*.

If the editor of either the Boston or Harrisburg paper would take the trouble to inform himself of the republican sentiment on the presidential question, in the great republican counties of the president's own state, he would not ask such questions as the foregoing. If he could only mingle with the republican people for a few days in either Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Allegany or Steuben county, he would no longer clamor for the nomination of President Arthur. An influential republican from one of these counties said to us the other day: "We admire President Arthur, and regard his administration as clean in every particular, yet we do not consider it good policy to nominate him for president. Past differences in the party in our state are not yet sufficiently healed to warrant the nomination of a chief of one of the factions. In fact his nomination would create no enthusiasm, would fall like a wet blanket over our people, and we fear the result would prove to a certain extent, a second Folger disaster." The opinion of such men from the president's own state, ought to have more weight with the intelligent republicans of other states, than the mouthings of government dependants.

[illegible] announces his intention of remaining abroad indefinitely unless Mr. Blaine is nominated for president. If Blaine is defeated at Chicago such an event as one of the results would almost be a satisfactory compensation for his friends for their disappointment.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* pertinently suggests:

[illegible]

Morrison's bill [illegible]

Still Facing Toward Free Trade.

The republican minority of the house has defeated the unscientific Morrison tariff aided by forty-one democrats who represent the coward [illegible] and the conservatism of the democratic party. Its purposes and preferences remain unchanged. If in effect [illegible]. Nothing but the ranks of a presidential campaign has prevented a powerful democratic majority from carrying out its dangerous purpose to reduce the tariff without regard to the conditions of trade and the needs of manufacture. In power it would accomplish all that it has now been prevented from doing by the solid republican vote aided by the small number of democrats whose prudent regard for the protests of their constituents leads them to part company with the majority of their own party. In a minority, however secured, the democratic party is safe, and it is safe under no other conditions. Its controlling force leads toward free trade, and always will.

The result reached by that ballot will doubtless alter the wording and change the character of the democratic national platform. It may even affect its presidential nomination and lead to the selection of a conservative candidate. But the defeat of democratic purpose and principle by the republican vote only checks without changing the drift and momentum of the party. If for a while it marks time instead of marching, it remains facing towards free trade and its line of march will be resumed at the first sign of encouragement, at the first removal of obstacles which have brought it to a halt. However the democratic party may seek to conceal this tendency and masquerade in false colors, it will still remain at heart opposed to the protection of American industries, and the stress and struggle of the coming campaign is certain to bring it face to face with the republican party upon the sharp issue of four years ago between protection and free trade.

This is inevitable in the next canvass. We should welcome it now. Early or late the issue must be joined. The sooner the better. It will be best for the final settlement of the great question that there be neither delay nor concealment, neither postponement nor evasion. The democratic party prefers, instead, to dodge and double, to deny their principles and evade their obligations. It always has. For twenty-five years its course upon every great question has proved that it was neither equal to its responsibilities as a party in opposition nor equal to the logical solution of any public question. It is wrong, which is bad, and wrong in the wrong way, which is worse. There is no health in it, and the country reaches another presidential election in which both the false principles and the foolish policy of the democratic party must persuade every thinking man that the safety of the nation and its industries require that the party be kept in the minority, where it can injure nothing but its own reputation.—Phila. *Press*.

Origin of Decoration Day.

Mrs. Sarah Nichols Evans, who died recently in Des Moines, Iowa, was one of the four ladies with whom the observance of Decoration Day originated. On the 15th of April, 1862, just one year after the fall of Fort Sumter, Mrs. Evans, with the wife and two daughters of Chaplain May, of the 2d regiment, Michigan volunteers, decorated the graves of a considerable number of soldiers buried on Arlington Heights. In May of the next year the same ladies performed the service again at the same place. In May of the year following they rendered the same sadly pleasant attention to the graves of soldiers buried at Fredricksburg. In 1874 congress took notice of a ceremonial so significant of the nation's obligation to the dead, and made the 30th of May a legal holiday. It was becoming, after such a record, that Mrs. Evans should have a formal recognition by the Grand Army. This was given her by Crocker Post, No. 12, Des Moines, February, 1882, the same recognition being extended to Miss Ella May, now the only survivor of the four, a few months later.

How sad the transformation of a few months in Wall street! Villard, Keene, Fish and Ward, all of whom were on the crest of the highest financial wave a short time since, have joined Jay Cooke in his almost forgotten solitude.

ACQUITTED OF MURDER.

The news that Wheeler indicted for the murder of Matthews, in Copiah county, Miss., has been acquitted will not surprise any one acquainted with the facts. Matthews, the murdered man, was a white republican, a native of Mississippi, who had been instrumental in organizing the colored and white republicans of his section, and had once been elected sheriff of the county. His political activity angered the democrats and they gave him notice that he must quit. Being a brave man he naturally refused. A meeting of cutthroats was then held, at which a resolution was adopted requiring him to abstain from voting at the approaching election, and at the same time, Wheeler, a neighbor of Matthews, was selected by lot to kill Matthews if he should attempt to vote the republican ticket. This notice was served upon Matthews, but, notwithstanding, on the day of election he went to the polls, deposited his vote although at the time again warned not to, and as he stepped back from the ballot box was shot down like a dog by this neighbor Wheeler. A more unprovoked, cruel, bloodthirsty murder never was committed. But it was justified by the democratic white element of that section, and in the investigation which subsequently was had by congress, one of the witnesses, a lawyer too, said speaking to Senator Sherman: "If you sent down your biggest man, General Grant, to organize the negroes politically we would kill him." That the murderer of Matthews was acquitted is therefore not at all remarkable; on the contrary it would have been remarkable if he had been convicted. And this condition of things will continue until heroic measures are adopted or the republican party abandons all hope of carrying states in which they have a majority. In the meantime let northern democrats take a slogan of "The Friend of 'I'." —Harrisburg *Telegraph*.

The New Bishops.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in session at Philadelphia last week, elected four Bishops. As the appointments are for life and as the episcopate extends over the church membership throughout the world, numbering several millions, the choice is made is of general interest. The new dignitaries are Rev. Wm. X. Ninde, D. D.; Rev. J. H. Walden, D. D.; Rev. Willard F. Mallalieu, D. D., and Rev. Charles Henry Fowler, D. D., LL. D. Bishop Ninde was born at Cortlandville, N. Y., is fifty-two years old, a graduate of Wesleyan University, a preacher of great denominational renown, and since 1879 President of Garrett Biblical Institute at Evanston, Ill. Bishop Fowler is a native of Canada, forty-seven years old, has preached chiefly in Chicago, has been President of the Northwestern University of that city and edited the *Christian Advocate*, and is now general Missionary Secretary of the Methodist Church. Bishop Walden has long been one of the managers of the successful Methodist Book Concern in Cincinnati. Bishop Mallalieu is a preacher of fame in the West. There was a general expectation that Dr. Vincent of Chautauqua fame would be crowned with episcopal honors.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The enthusiastic support of the Pacific states is apt to do Blaine a great deal of good at Chicago. Contingencies may arise in which it would come very handy for the republican candidate to be sure of California and Nevada.—Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.)

Senator Beck is for showing the protective democrats the door at once. He is opposed to admitting them to future party consultations or recognizing them as members of the democracy any longer. "Let them go over to the republicans and remain there," he says.

Speaker Carlisle, in commenting on the defeat of tariff reduction, said to the *Chicago Times'* Washington correspondent that the democratic nominee for president would surely be a free-trader, and he mentioned Governor Cleveland and ex-Senator McDonald as thoroughly in sympathy with the movement.

The democrats of the house who entered into the discreditable coalition to defeat tax reduction are small in number and still smaller in intelligence. With two or three exceptions they are the weakest and most obscure members of the house. They present a sad case of arrested development.—Phila. *Record*.

Mr. Chauncey I. Filley of Missouri, who has been quoted as saying that he would not vote to make Mr. Arthur's renomination unanimous if every other delegate in the national convention favored it, denies having used such language. His position is that, as a delegate from a democratic state, he should support the candidate that the delegates from electoral giving states felt assured could win.

Learn a trade, young man. It will give you a solid foundation on which to begin life. You may as well attempt to erect a house on sandy soil without foundation as to build a career without some practical knowledge. It is a fact that there are nearly as many young men in the penitentiaries of this country learning trades as there are outside of them.—Chattanooga *Times*.

Fitz John Porter's bill, voted for principally by the men who profited by his treason, is before a conference committee. When it again appears before the senate and house, representatives who think they have a political future, had better consider the situation seriously. Some who voted for the bill have been retired to private life, and others will follow. The country is not in a humor for whitewashing traitors.—Harrisburg *Telegraph*.

The continued progress of the Tilden boom in spite of his repeated declarations that he doesn't want to run, and doesn't see how he can, and doesn't believe he would live if he did, seems to prove that his friends haven't much confidence in his sincerity. They treat his word in a manner which recalls the case of another particularly crooked democrat who, being baptized, came up out of the water exclaiming, "Glory, glory, I've got religion!" whereupon a neighbor cried, "Duck him again, he's as big a liar as ever."—St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*. (Rep.)

But the relief and satisfaction that came to this side of the Atlantic from the defeat of the bill do not extend to Great Britain. Deep disappointment will be felt there. This morning when they get the cabled American news at the breakfast table in Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Glasgow, Liverpool, and London they will find that the hurrahs they raised in the opening week of last December over the election of Mr. Carlisle to the speakership as the beginning of the transfer of the American manufacturing trade to North Britain—are coming back in rather mocking echoes now. There will be no rejoicing there, large as the satisfaction is in the United States.—Phila. *Ledger*.

There can be no objection to a vigorous canvass of the merits of different candidates. This is not only allowable, but it is to be encouraged, but the criticisms should be fair and from the standpoint of loyalty to the party. In this preliminary discussion within the party it would be worse than folly to frame weapons to be used against us in the contest to be conducted before the people, or to carry forward the factional disputes of the past that can have no legitimate bearing upon the present or future. Throughout the few weeks that precede the action of the convention, these suggestions should be borne in mind, not forgetting for an hour that after the nomination comes the election.—Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, (Rep.)

Two rival Oil Exchanges are now in blast in Pittsburg. There ought not to be much money for anybody between the price a barrel of oil will bring the producer and the price a consumer has to pay for it but thousands of intermediaries who pipe it, refine it, transport it, and at every stage of its manipulation speculate in it, manage to add a little to its cost, and sometimes to build up magnificent fortunes out of differences and difficulties in the trade which they create for the purpose of plunder. From the time oil was originally produced by Drake to the present the bulk of the money which has been paid for it by consumers has gone into the hands of middlemen and speculators. The reason for this is that only speculators would at first take hold of a new thing. The risk of investment, the risk of handling, the risk of introduction, all had to be paid for. After business men fully understood the value of the oil product and grasped the proper methods of making it cheaply available the stupidity of legislatures had to be contended with and the prejudices of ignorance. Pennsylvania and Philadelphia have largely lost the advantage that belonged to them for these reasons. The most wonderful addition to the commercial resources of the world ever developed beneath the soil of any state has been for twenty years almost exclusively obtained in Pennsylvania. It has been sent to every part of the world, and if the export business of it had followed natural channels would have been nearly monopolized by Philadelphia. But Philadelphia only took a speculative second hand interest in petroleum while her representatives in the legislature and her famous newspaper press fought against all measures intended to secure her grasp upon the active trade. The result is not calculated to engender satisfaction. The business is in the hands of an Ohio monopoly, whose headquarters are established at another seaport. The people of Pennsylvania still pump the oil, but they are not allowed to have anything further to do with it.—Phila. *Record*.

MARRIED

GALLUP—BARDEN.—At the bride's parents, Mansfield, Pa., Tuesday, May 13th, 1884, by Rev. S. Earley, F. L. Gallup of Smethport, Pa., and Estella Barden.

Sallow skin and pimples on the face cured by Shoaf's Little Mandrake Pills. 40 pills in a bottle only 25 cents. Sold at A. B. Armstrong's.

Clipped from *Canada Presbyterian*, under signature of C. Blackett Robinson, Propr.: I was cured of oft recurring bilious headaches by Burdock Blood Bitters.

Catarrh or cold in the head cured by inhaling Joseph's Oil. Only 25 cents. Sold at A. B. Armstrong's.

THE MINER FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

Seven Months for Fifty Cents.—Now is the time to Subscribe for the Leading Republican Paper of the County.

Every voter in this county should be a reader of the Miner through the Presidential Campaign upon which we are just entering. This is eminently the case with Republicans. Therefore we will send the paper to campaign subscribers commencing with our next issue and continuing to and including the issue of Nov. 21st, a period of Seven Months for FIFTY CENTS.

The price of the campaign edition will not cover the cost of the white paper, but we, with all sincere republicans desire that success should crown our efforts this year and we are willing to make some sacrifice in order that so desirable a result may be accomplished. We suggest the following named gentlemen as proper persons to receive and forward subscriptions for campaign subscribers and would request that they act in such capacity for the advancement of the common cause. If any of them are not able to attend to the business we would be glad if they would designate others:

E. H. Nichols, Annin township
W. B. Chapman, Bradford city
J. L. Andrews
E. F. Clark, Bradford township
J. J. Robarts, Ceres township
G. F. Barton, Duke Centre
E. A. Barden, Eldred
F. K. Washburne, Gillmor
A. F. Bannon, Kendall
S. W. Smith, Port Allegany
Joshua Davis, Kane
James Hoop, Lafayette township
A. P. Brewer, Norwich township
L. Palmiter, Hamilton township
Alf. W. Wright, Lewis Run
Philip Tome, Corydon township

MISSCELANEOUS:

WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER

Are you failing, try Wells' Health Renewer, a pure, clean, wholesome TONIC, For Brain, Nerves, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Lungs. An Unequaled Invigorant. Cures DYSPEPSIA, Headache, Fever, Ague, Chills, DEBILITY & WEAKNESS. [illegible] TORPID LIVER and Night Sweats, Nervous Weakness, Malaria, [illegible]. $1.00 per bot., 6 for $5.00, at Druggists. E. S. Wells, Jersey City, N. J., U. S. A.

BUCHU-PAIBA Kidney & Urinary Cure

Buchu-Paiba

Remarkable Cures of Catarrh of the Bladder, Inflammation, Irritation of Kidneys and Bladder, Stone or Gravel, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Dropsical Swellings, Female Diseases, Incontinence of Urine, all Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs in either sex. [illegible] $1.00 per bottle [illegible] E. S. Wells, Jersey City, N. J., U. S. A.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.

SMETHPORT

BOROUGH LOTS

The subscriber offers the following lots in the Borough Plot of Smethport for sale at

LOW PRICES

And on the following reasonable terms: Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on delivery of the contract, and the balance in three equal payments in one, two and three years.

The lots number from the northwest corner to the northeast, and from the southwest corner to the southeast in each square, No. 1 being the northwest corner and No. 8 being the southeast corner lot.

IN SQUARE 85.

Lots 1 and 2 facing on Main street, and Lots 5 and 6 facing on Water street.

IN SQUARE 86.

Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 facing on Main street, and Lots 5, 6, 7 and 8 facing on Water street.

IN SQUARE 87.

Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 facing on Main street, and Lots 5, 6, 7 and 8 facing on Water street.

IN SQUARE 67.

Lots 2, 3 and 4 facing on King street, and Lots 6, 7 and 8 facing on Main street.

IN SQUARES 45, 46, 47, 48.

Sixteen Lots facing on King street, and sixteen Lots facing on Green street.

IN SQUARE 24.

Four Lots facing on Green street and four Lots facing on North street, four acres lying on the east side of and facing on Main street bounded by lots of Mrs. Irene A. D. Hamlin's estate and S. A. Bishop. Outlots facing on North street containing seventeen acres on which there is a valuable Stone Quarry for sale, or to be leased separate. Also the

OUTLOTS

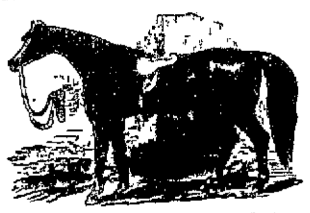
Lying between Water street and Marvin creek containing about twenty acres through which the Bradford and Smethport railroad runs. These lots are well adapted for the location of manufacturing works and will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

All information relating to Title and Prices of [illegible] will be given by my attorneys, Messrs. Morrison & Apple, Smethport, Pa.

L. ROGERS.

Leadville, Col., March 28, 1884.

A PRESENT OF $50.00 —TO— Horsemen and Farmers.



CENTAURINE!

—THE GREAT—

Cleansing and Healing Compound

Is positively guaranteed to cure the worst case of Scratches, Corks, Sore Necks, Mud Fever, or Wounds of any kind on Horse or Man. Centaurine has had a local reputation for twenty years dating back to the fall of '59, when product of petroleum was discovered. This is no advertising dodge. The above $50.00 goes. Ask your druggist what our instructions are in regard to it. Recommendations are loud in its praise. It costs you nothing if it fails to perform what it is advertised to do. Price 50 cents per bottle.

OUR TONIC LAXATIVE

HORSE POWDER

is a purely vegetable preparation free from any mineral, and has a local reputation with Centaurine. They are put up in tin cans, retaining their medical properties while being used. The only true Tonic and Blood Cleansing Compound in the market. Price 25 cents per box.

Don't forget our

White Pine Petroleum Hoof Ointment

The great assister of nature in softening the hardened and feverish hoofs. Try a package of these valuable preparations, and if they don't prove as represented get your present. Price 25 cents per box. Manufactured by

WILSON & BRENEMAN, Pharmaceutists, KENDALL CREEK, PA.

For sale at W. T. Callar's, Smethport, Pa.

WAGON,

Carriage and Blacksmith Shop,

MECHANIC ST., SMETHPORT, PA.

Wm. Masser, - Prop'r.

HORSESHOEING!

A SPECIALTY.

The Greatest Care Taken in Shoeing Horses with

Bad Feet!

All kinds of Repairing done to order on short notice.

The Best

Meat and Vegetable

MARKET!

—IN—

SMETHPORT

I am prepared to furnish the people of the town and adjacent country with

Fresh meat, Ham, Sausages, Salt meats, Corned Beef, Lard, Chickens, &c.

—ALSO—

VEGETABLES

IN THEIR SEASON.

A Full Line of

CANNED GOODS

Highest market price paid for Hides and Pelts.

G. W. WILLIAMS.

Main Street, - - Smethport, Pa.

$1000 REWARD [illegible] VICTOR [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

JEWELRY

of all descriptions.

SILVER-WARE

The Best Made.

POCKET CUTLERY

TOYS,

A Full Assortment.

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

And all Goods in my line for which I will DUPLICATE any REGULAR DEALERS Prices.

I Will match the

'ROCKFORD'

Watches against the world for time and money. All kinds of

REPAIRING

a specialty, and all work WARRANTED.

Call and See us.

M. L. Armstrong,

MAIN ST. SMETHPORT, PA.

MILK! MILK! MILK!

The undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that his arrangements are finally completed, and that on Monday, February 4, he will establish a

NEW MILK ROUTE!

Pure, Fresh and Rich Milk.

At 6 Cents a Quart

until Spring, when the price will be reduced. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

Wm. Ramer.

Smethport, Pa., Jan. 2, 1884-tf.

CALL ON

C. L. DOUGLASS

For Your

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

Boots & Shoes, Etc.

He keeps on hand the best goods the markets afford. Also Proprietor of

SMETHPORT GRIST MILL.

Feed and Meal

of the very best quality at the very lowest prices. Custom work done on short notice.

Mechanic St., SMETHPORT, PA.

New Spring Goods

MISS CARSON

Has just received a complete stock of the latest styles of

Millinery Goods!

And is prepared to supply patrons with HATS and BONNETS trimmed in the

LATEST AND FRESHEST STYLES.

☞ Give her a call before purchasing. Don't forget the place: DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE (next door to Young's store.)

J. C. HAMLIN.

—DEALER IN—

HARDWARE, STOVES, Etc.

CUTLERY,

AGRICULTURAL TOOLS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, PUTTY,

SHELF FURNITURE and TIN-WARE.

JOB WORK of all kinds done on short notice and at reasonable rates.

☞ Customers say that J. C. Hamlin sells goods as low if not LOWER than they can get them in any other store in the county.

SMETHPORT, cor. Church and Main.

THOS. R. FRISBEE,

General Dealer in

DRY - GOODS,

GROCERIES,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Flour, Feed, Lumber & Shingles

CORYVILLE, McKean Co., Pa.

T. L. McKEAN, agent, at Wilcox, Pa., and Smethport, Pa. 18-2-m.

M. A. SPRAGUE'S

HARDWARE STORE,

Opposite the Grand Central,

IS HEADQUARTERS FOR

Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, House Furnishnig Goods

SILVERWARE,

Cutlery, Lamps,

Glass, Lead, Oils, Paints, Putty,

Farmers' and Mechanics' Tools,

In fact everything usually kept in a First Class Hardware Store. The Closest buyers and Best judges of what they buy concede the fact that more goods of same quality can be bought for less money at the above store than any other place in the Country.

A COMPETENT TINNER

Always on hand ready to do work on short notice.

SWEET WORM POWDERS

A hacking cough, itching of the nose, grinding of the teeth are caused by worms. Use

SWEET WORM POWDERS

Sleepless nights, convulsions and straightening out of the limbs in children are caused by worms. Use

SWEET WORM POWDERS.

They are a sure and safe remedy for the cure of worms in adults and children. Try the

SWEET WORM POWDERS.

The most pleasant and easy remedy to take with the best results are

SWEET WORM POWDERS.

They have been on the market for fifteen years and have always given satisfaction in every case. Try the

SWEET WORM POWDERS.

When your druggist offers you anything else do not take it, but make him send and get

E. K. THOMPSON'S

SWEET WORM POWDERS.

Prepared at Titusville, Pa. Price 25c. Sent to any postoffice address on receipt of 25 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BEST SHOES.

WHEN YOU WANT

BOOTS AND SHOES

—GO TO—

G. A. GROVES & SON,

NO. 28 MAIN ST., BRADFORD, PA.

They Will Charge You Fair Prices, But They Warrant Their Goods to be Just as Represented.

You Cannot Afford to Buy From Irresponsible Parties

They Sell the Best At Lowest Prices.

G. A. GROVES & SON,

No. 28 MAIN STREET, - BRADFORD.

New Goods Just Received

At D. C. YOUNG'S.

IMMENSE STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

For Men, Boys and Children.

LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

Complete Line of

DRY GOODS

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HATS AND CAPS,

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.,

And Full Stock of

CHOICE GROCERIES!

All of which were bought CHEAP FOR CASH, and will be sold accordingly.

CALL AND EXAMINE MY STOCK—NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS

D. C. YOUNG,

Smethport, Pa., Sept. 20, 1883.

JOHN DIGEL'S

MARBLE WORKS.

Monumental and Mantel Designs

Executed in the Best Style from either

MARBLE ✦ OR ✦ SLATE

Water Street, Smethport, Pa.

J. G. HABERNIGG,

Bradford's Most Reliable Merchant Tailor,

Has just received a Complete Stock of New Spring Goods,

FRENCH, ENGLISH,

AUSTRIAN, GERMAN,

AND AMERICAN.

No other tailor in the oil region gives the same class of work and same quality cloth and trimmings for the amount of money. No tailor in the world can give better fits, and I will sell suits from $20.00 up and pants from $6.00 up.

P. S.—I will remain for the coming year at my store on Washington street. This will make my expenses much less and enable me to give my customers better bargains than ever. EVERYTHING STRICTLY CASH.

J. G. HABERNIGG,

No. 8 Washington St., Bradford, Penn'a.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF VASELINE (PETROLEUM JELLY.)

One Ounce bottles reduced from 15 cts. to 10 cents. Two Ounce bottles reduced from 25 cts. to 15 cents. Five Ounce bottles reduced from 50 cts. to 25 cents. The public must not accept any but original goods bottled by us, as the imitations are worthless. Chesebrough Manufacturing Co., New York.

H. W. RUBIN,

DEALER IN

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

Having employed a first-class Watchmaker and Engraver, I am now prepared to do all of such work as belongs to the trade. All work warranted. I have also on hand a fine assortment of

Clothing, and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Main Street, SMETHPORT, PA.

McKean County Miner

Smethport, Pa., May 23, 1884.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

[illegible] paper changed, [illegible] will be [illegible] you [illegible] liable if the [illegible] you are liable to them [illegible] the paper regularly [illegible] not [illegible]

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Frank Chadwick has been trading [illegible] and now has one of the finest in town.

Tom Malone says the various streams in the vicinity of Smethport afford anything but the trout are very scarce.

Working girls are very scarce. Nearly every day the inquiry is heard "Where can I find a good girl?"

Every republican in the county should subscribe for the MINER during the campaign. There'll be music in the air.

A number of our town people went to attend the funeral services of Thos R. Frisbee at Coryville this (Friday) afternoon.

We regret to hear this morning that Frank Kerns is very ill. It is to be hoped that it will prove but a temporary affliction.

The Tuna Valley Bank will pay all deposits one hundred cents on the dollar but will not resume. So says one of the firm.

A new harness shop in the Eaton building on Mechanic street is the latest thing in town. Well, "opposition is the life of trade," etc.

The residence of Jno Forrest is undergoing a neat and tasty work by way of decorating and when completed will be a model residence.

F. S. Taylor is in Nebraska seeking a favorable location for investment in land. We expect soon to hear that he owns two or three counties in that state.

The many friends of W. L. Peck will be pleased to learn that he is rapidly recovering his health and strength and hopes soon to be able to resume his position.

J. C. Backus Sr. and Mrs. A. D. Hogarth and Mrs. S. J. Gifford left on Monday last for an extended trip through some of the western states and will be gone for several weeks.

During Postmaster Sprague's absence on a fishing expedition the last week the postoffice was looked after by J. D. Richmond Esq. who did the honors with all the grace of the P. M.

An ample stepping stone on the outside of the walk in front of the court house has recently been placed in position which not only adds to the finish of the grounds but is a great convenience.

A telegram received Thursday from Rev. R. P. Hubbell states that he will occupy the pulpit of the M. E. Church next Sunday, the 25th inst. Services will be held morning and evening as usual.

The large stepping stone in front of the court house is from Cunningham's quarry just west of town taken from the [illegible]. It is a fine specimen and speaks well for the capabilities of the quarry.

Who is to blame? Walsh says it is none of his, but thinks that John W. Wilkinson can cast a little light on the subject. Come boys, tell the truth, for if reports are true there'll be music in the air.

A special train was run over the B. B. & K. to the Ingersoll lecture Tuesday evening though but six or eight from this end of the line availed themselves of the opportunity to hear the eloquent [illegible].

Tuesday was a dismal rainy day, and in consequence there was an unusual number of idlers about town, the bars were well patronized, and some of the boys varied the monotony by an occasional knock down.

It has been ascertained by scientific speculation that the smaller the brain of a person the less active are the effects of intoxicating drinks. People of a low intellectual order should feel greatly encouraged from this fact.

The Wellsboro *Agitator* says: "A new journal is to be issued in this borough about the first of June by a stock company lately formed. The outfit for the new enterprise has been purchased and is already on the ground. We understand the new paper is to be independent in politics."

The borough schools close to-day and in a few weeks those careless parents who have allowed their children to stay out for several weeks past because they wanted it, will wonder why we cannot have longer terms of school with the amount of taxes that are paid. Consistent, isn't it?

After succumbing to the tortures of an interview at the hands of a reporter of one of the Bradford papers, is it any wonder that Bob Ingersoll went right over to the opera house Tuesday evening and told the people that there can be no punishment in the hereafter, that we get it all here below?

Under the appropriate heading in this column we announce the marriage of J. C. Stalcup, of this borough to a Tioga county lady. The bride and groom have the hearty congratulations and best wishes of a host of friends. J. C. is an industrious, steady young man who is deserving of any good fortune.

Three enterprising young men of our borough, H. M. Richmond, "Shorty" Wright and Will Brown, left on Monday of last week for Seattle, Washington Territory, with a view of locating there. They each have the energy, nerve and pluck of the ordinary young man and will perhaps be successful in their new homes and it become good for them also.

The Pennsylvania railroad company has offered to provide a permanent encampment for the state guard if it will go to Gettysburg every year. The military authorities favor the offer, and if accepted Gettysburg will become a great resort for the military youth of the country. This battle field recalls many memories of the late war and is yearly becoming more and more a sort of military Mecca to Americans. The country is beautiful and the associations full of interest.

In deciding an appeal from the common pleas of Schuylkill county the supreme court draws a distinction between an indorser and a surety, saying: "A surety may give the creditor formal notice to pursue the principal debtor on pain or neglect that the surety will be no longer bound, not so an indorser. The latter cannot call upon the holder of a protested note to sue the maker and thereby relieve himself, for if he wish without recourse to the principal it is his duty to pay the note and sue for himself."

DECORATION DAY.

How it will be Observed in Smethport—Full Details of Committees and Programme of Memorial Services.

GEN. ORDERS } HEADQUARTERS MCKEAN POST No. 1. } 347, DEPARTMENT OF PENNA G. A. R.

SMETHPORT, MAY 19 1884.

Comrades, Friday, May 30th, will be observed as our annual Memorial Day, when you will go out to the graves of our fellow soldiers, who silently lie in the different cemeteries and decorate them with the fresh flowers of spring time.

In the quiet graveyard of the village, in the shade of the valley or the sun shine on the hills far out on field and, brought from the fields of their glory where they fell in the battle's storm, or who, stricken with wounds or wasted with disease, came back from their campaigns to be mustered out and to sleep their last sleep amidst the scenes of their childhood, among kindred and friends.

"Resign entirely the cares and labors of life for the day and devote it to our beautiful and impressive commemorative ceremonies."

Comrades, as you stand beside these peaceful mounds, there will arise vivid memories of the ardent, brave, courageous, genial and generous ones who lie beneath them. And yet those graves we decorate are but a few of the mighty hosts of the fallen. Legions rest upon the battle fields of the south, and the sun of our memorial day will set upon their graves, unwatched and undecorated save by the wild wood flower and the untrained vine.

The services of Decoration Day are not there for vain display, but have a higher and nobler purpose in reminding us of the priceless ransom paid for the integrity of our republic and its institutions. May all our people participate in the beautiful ceremonies. May the young especially be impressed with their meaning and significance, and may we, moved by the sad memories awakened, return to our homes with feelings that our late comrades might not have died in vain.

The following details will decorate at the following cemeteries and will report to these headquarters as soon as practicable:

Post 141 at Port Allegany. Comrades at Colegrove and Norwich at cemetery near Jonathan Colegrove's. Comrades at Kinzua at Alden's cemetery. Comrades at Farmer's Valley at cemetery near Thos Goodman. Comrades from Liberty township will decorate the grave of Noah A. Ohmaler in cemetery near Miles Bunn. Comrades O'Kealy and Brink will decorate at cemetery near Hurn Setel and Home. McKean Post will decorate at Rose Hill cemetery.

By command of

B. F. WRIGHT Post Comdr

H. L. BURCHMAN, Adjt.

The following ladies have been appointed as additional members of committee on flowers and will meet on Saturday evening, 24th inst., at the residence of Roswell Sartwell:

Mrs. S. D. Freeman, Mrs. D. C. Young,
" Saml McClure, " R. Sartwell,
" W. Colegrove, " Mel. Graham,
" Frank Kerns, " S. Gorton,
Miss Mary Walker, Miss Alma Brennan,
" Eva Forsyth, " Lilla Wright,
" Moll King, " A. Brownell,
Miss Ethel Armstrong.

The committee would be pleased to receive contributions of flowers to be left at the Wright House on Thursday, May 29th.

By order of committee,

DAVID STERRETT.
R. SARTWELL.
B. F. WRIGHT.

The members of McKean Post 347 G. A. R., have issued the following

PROGRAMME.

Marshal—S. D. Freeman.

Aids—Col. A. I. Wilcox, Hon. H. Hamlin, J. B. Dean, A. B. Armstrong, H. L. Wilson, Hon. W. S. Brownell, John E. Chadwick, W. J. Milliken.

President of the Day.—Hon. B. D. Hamlin.

The procession will form in front of court house not later than 2 p. m., and move in the following order and route:

Smethport Drum Corps.
McKean Post 347 G. A. R.
The Sunday Schools in charge of their respective Superintendents.
Smethport Cornet Band.
Borough Officers.
The Orator of the Day—Rev. John A. Copeland—escorted by Revs. Hubbell, Gates, Gallaghan, and McCandless, and D. Sartwell, Esq.
The Smethport Fire Department in charge of C. S. King, Foreman, and Assistants.
Civic Societies—J. H. Hollen Post, No. 137, G. A. R., Rixford, Aiken Post, No. 238, G. A. R., Aiken. Henry Metcalf Post No. 431 G. A. R., Port Allegany. New City Post, No. ——, G. A. R., New City, Select Knights, A. O. U. W. Columbia, Smethport Lodge, I. O. O. F., Smethport. Clermont Lodge, I. O. O. F. Clermont. Alton Lodge I. O. O. F., Alton.
Old Soldiers in Command of J. C. DeHaas.
Citizens and Carriages.

Route.—After forming in front of the Court House the procession will move down Main to Mechanic and up Mechanic to the Cemetery where the Comrades will participate in the following exercises:

Reading of General Orders	Com. B. F. Wright
Address	Post Commander
Dirge	Band
Prayer	Rev. Father Gallaghan
Ode	By Choir led by Dr. H. L. McCoy
Prayer	Post Chaplain
Ode	Choir

Strewing of flowers by three designated Comrades, with recitations and responses, assisted by the Chaplain.

General strewing of flowers, participated in by all Comrades and citizens, accompanied by a dirge by the band.

At the close of this ceremony the Comrades and visiting organizations will form and march to the Court House to listen to the address.

Executive Committee.—A. H. Pearce, S. D. Freeman, W. H. Grumbine, C. H. Swarthout, R. Sartwell, D. A. Easterbrook. A. H. Pearce, Chairman, C. H. Swarthout, Secretary, E. V. Chadwick, Treasurer.

An Injunction Refused.

Messrs. R. Peal, Sprague, Morey, & Sprague and J. D. Hancock attorneys for the New York, Lake Erie and Western coal and railroad company, have appealed to Judge Mayer, at Lock Haven, for a temporary injunction restraining the Rochester and Pittsburg railroad company, between Johnsonburg and Crawford Junction, and from carrying coal from their mines over the first named road to Buffalo at a less rate than $1 50 per ton. In view of the large interests involved in the controversy, Judge Mayer declined to grant the preliminary injunction on an *ex parte* proceeding, the defendants not being present nor having an opportunity to resist the application, but fixed upon the 19th inst., as the time, and Lock Haven as the place, for hearing of the preliminary injunction.—*Williamsport Bulletin.*

Men's Clothing Greenewald's, Bradford.

MOTHER'S PLACE.

BY J. A. KENNEDY.

For the MINER.

What being here in form or face
Can take my dear old mother's place?
Those tender eyes that once each care,
That feeble form, that thin gray hair
Those lips that kissed away my tears
In childish griefs of early years.

Those willing hands that never shirk
From morn till night from woman's work
Those busy feet that patter o'er
The well-worn unbroken kitchen floor
All these so fraught with gentle grace,
There's none can fill my mother's place.

And yet the many years pass by
The [illegible] lips, that tender eye
The [illegible] hands and busy feet
[illegible] I never more shall greet
We [illegible] shall miss that kind old face
[illegible] shall [illegible] an [illegible] place

Baptist Church Items.

Preaching next Sunday morning and evening. Morning subject, "The Faithful Few." Evening subject, "False Teachers." The Memorial service which is customary to hold in some one of the churches on the Sunday preceding Decoration Day, will be held at the Baptist Church at 3 o'clock p. m. McKean Post, 347, G. A. R., will attend in full dress uniform. The discourse will be appropriate to the occasion and a full chorus of singers will furnish the music. The people of the congregation, and the public in general, are respectfully invited to attend.

Death of M. M. Schultz.

After a long and painful illness Mr Morris M. Schultz, of Wilcox, died last Sunday. The cause of his death was what is called senile gangrene, a gradual decay of the body, in his case commencing in one of his feet. As he was but 53 years old, it is assumed that other causes brought on this disease to which only very old people are subject. Mr Schultz was an unusually fleshy man, and having at one time resorted to the use of a patent medicine called "Anti Fat," to reduce his flesh, it is claimed by many that his blood was poisoned by its use. He was a brother of Jackson S. Schultz, of New York and with him was largely interested in the tanning and leather business at Wilcox and New York. His funeral took place in Wilcox on Wednesday.

Rather Remarkable.

Mrs. Hyland, wife of the superintendent of the pipe line company for the Colegrove district, has been an invalid for nearly a year. For some months she has been confined wholly to her bed. The best physicians of Smethport, Bradford and Buffalo had been consulted and nearly all had given their opinion that she was suffering with cancer in the stomach and could not be cured. Both she and her husband had about given up all hope, until a few weeks ago the latter took home a bottle of Warner's Safe Liver and Kidney Cure and told his wife to try it as an experiment. She did so and strange to say, before the first bottle was used up she was so greatly benefited as to be able to leave her bed. She has continued the use of it and is now rapidly becoming as healthy and rugged as ever. We do not make this statement as an advertisement of Warner's medicines and are not and do not expect to be paid for it. We simply mention it as a fact as told us by Mr. Hyland a few days ago, and which we deem worthy of record.

Death of T. R. Frisbee.

There were few men in this section of the county better known and liked than Thos. R. Frisbee, of Coryville. He was a stout, healthy, active man, in the prime of life, and the news of his death, which reached this borough on Wednesday, was most unexpected and startling. He was taken sick with typhoid fever a week or more before his death, and the disease proved of such virulence as to defy all efforts to stay its course. Mr Frisbee, or "Tom" as he was invariably addressed by his many friends, was one of the most active and upright business men of the county. He was largely engaged in the lumber business, having a well stocked mill, with a general merchandise store and other appurtenances, near Coryville. He understood his business thoroughly and was successful and won the confidence and respect of all with whom he had dealings by strict integrity and uprightness. His word was his bond. His death will prove a severe loss to the community in which he lived. He was a member in good standing of McKean Lodge 388, A. Y. M. His funeral will occur to-day.

BRADFORD.

Oil is down to 73 cents.

"Capt." Backus of Smethport, was doing the city last week.

Street fakirs are doing a thriving business on the public square nightly.

Stock in the Producers Exchange is selling at 30 and 40 cents on the dollar.

Louis Marck has been appointed administrator of the late Chas. Reibly's estate.

Frank McCarty has completed his studies at Rochester and has returned home to enjoy a well earned vacation.

The glass works started in operation last Monday. They have several large orders to fill and will be kept busy.

The B. B. & K. trestle across the East Branch is in bad condition and should be attended to before an accident occurs.

Mr. J. Varney has purchased the furniture and carpet store formerly owned by DeSilver Weal and will conduct it in the future.

One man is kicking himself because he drew $600 out of the First National during the excitement and deposited it in the Exchange, which suspended immediately after.

Will. Jordan, the young man who was accidently shot by a friend who snapped an "unloaded" gun at him with the usual result, is recovering fast and will soon be about.

The Tuna Valley and Exchange banks closed their doors at the recent panic, but are said to be solvent. A run was made on the two National banks but they had sufficient "stuff" to meet all demands.

Robert G. Ingersoll, the great infidel speaker, lectured at the opera house on Tuesday evening last to a packed house. His lecture was received with considerable applause, showing that there were large numbers of his creed in attendance.

The McKean *Democrat* in a lengthy article last week denounced persons who after taking a paper for some time, send word to the editor to stop it and then refuse to pay for the same. These persons were called some hard names and no doubt deserved it all. But why doesn't the editor or proprietor act as square with his subscribers as he would have them act towards him? When a man pays him up and politely asks him to stop it, it certainly ought to stop, but it don't.

JUPITER.

Bradford, Pa., May 22d, 1884.

Soft Hats, nobby shapes, Greenewald's' Bradford.

LOCAL POLITICAL POINTS.

As to What Local Politicians are Thinking, Saying and Doing, Both in County and District—Some Reliable and Some Hearsay.

The uncertainty of financial matters has had an effect to deaden the interest in local politics.

Frank Fowler, of Bradford, it is reported, will contest the claims of the democratic wing of the Sartwell family to the nomination for sheriff. If Frank wants the nomination he will make a strong poll for it.

Colonel J. A. Ege, the humorously inclined statesman of the McKean county oil region, tells the Chicago *Daily News* that if it is found necessary to nominate Mr Arthur he will receive forty votes from Pennsylvania on the first ballot. It is all right for Colonel Ege to have his little joke, but the queer thing about it is that the Chicago paper prints it in all seriousness as a piece of political information.—*Philadelphia Press.*

John Armstrong, a democratic citizen of Rixford, is said to be developing some strength as a candidate for the nomination by his party for prothonotary. The Brawley brothers however, have inherited a talent for political management which they haven't hid in a napkin during the past six years, and he who undertakes to loosen their hold upon the party without their permission has a large contract on his hands.

IN THE Lycoming and Tioga district the opposing candidates for next congress, it is said, will be Mr Brown present member, and Mr Elliott, democratic member at large. The district is republican by about 1800 majority, but Mr Elliott doubtless expects to conciliate a good deal of republican support by his course against his own party on the tariff. While this may not be a bad calculation, he is likely to lose more democratic votes than he will gain republicans.—*Phila. Record.*

It has been stated that Senator Lewis Emery, Jr. was not a candidate for re-election, on the strength of which supposition there are rumors of aspirants in other parts of the district. While it may be true that Senator Emery is not seeking a re-nomination, it is probably safe to assume that he would not refuse to succeed himself if the business men and oil men in the district felt that he could best serve their interests at Harrisburg and ought to return. It would no doubt be at a great sacrifice of his own pecuniary interests that he would accept, yet the small aspirants for his senatorial shoes would do well to keep their coats on for a while yet.

It is currently reported that there is to be another candidate for district attorney on the republican side, and that our friends Chapman and Keester will not have their little contest all to themselves. Geo. A. Sturgeon is understood to be almost ready to hang his banner on the outer wall as a candidate. Well we know of no reason that should debar George from asking the nomination at the hands of the party in the county or why he would not make a strong candidate and if elected prove an excellent district attorney. He has always been a consistent republican, was first admitted to the bar in this county, and during the several years of his practice has gained a reputation as a diligent, careful and successful attorney.

It is well understood in political circles that C. S. King is in the field as a candidate for sheriff and that his name will be presented before the republican county convention for the nomination. Mr King has been once before elected to the office of sheriff defeating the strongest candidate that could have been named by the opposition. It is generally conceded that he made an excellent officer. He is a stirring, energetic and public spirited citizen, and while he is one of the positive kind of men who cannot but have enemies he will on the other hand gather about him a host of earnest friends and supporters. If he receives the nomination "Chet." will make it decidedly interesting for the democratic candidate.

It is to be hoped that all the candidates before the republican county convention take the same sensible and loyal view of it as does Mr Bannon, one of the candidates for sheriff. He says that while he is earnestly seeking the nomination he is especially desirous that the convention shall nominate the strongest candidate named, and whoever it may be will give him his hearty support. This is honest, manly and loyal. In fact any other course would be only dishonorable. The candidate who seeks to become the choice of the convention is above all other members of the party bound by every sentiment of honor and fairness to support the nominee. There have been instances in this as in other counties where defeated candidates have sought revenge by hostility to the successful nominee. They have sometimes gained their end by witnessing the defeat of the candidate of their own party, but it is interesting to note that at the same time they dug their own political graves very wide and very deep.

Fine Underwear Greenewald's, Bradford.

—A certain township assessor who for the present shall be nameless, presented his bill for taking the assessment in his township a few days ago and it was a curiosity. He claimed pay for 98 days services. He had been in office but 70 days, including Sundays, and stated that he had been sick two weeks of that time. The commissioners refused to pay the bill ($196) and now he threatens to sue the county.

Bargains for the Ladies.

Mrs. Nash is now offering new millinery goods of the latest styles at such prices that all can afford a new bonnet or hat. Her stock is very large and is all new and fresh. She has also some of those very pretty and stylish Persian wraps and shawls. Call on her and look at them.

Boy's Clothing Greenewald's, Bradford.

For Sale or Rent.

The House, Blacksmith, wagon and carriage shop on Water street, in this borough. Terms easy. Apply at once at John Dunn's Marble works.—10tf

The Finest in the Land

Is what everyone exclaims after sampling Ziegle's Buffalo and Niagara Falls celebrated lager beer. Woodbury & Campbell, of Bradford, are sole agents for these goods and make a specialty of shipping in any quantity, at any time, and guarantee to give satisfaction to all customers.

SEND money by American Express Co. money orders. Receipts given. Money refunded if orders are lost. Sold at all offices of the company. Payable at 6,000 places. Rates: To $5—5c.; $10—8c.; $20—10c. $30—12c.; $40—15c.; $50—20c.

M. L. ARMSTRONG,
22-4m Agent for Company.

GREENEWALDS' Leading Clothiers, 22 Main st. Bradford, Pa.

LEGAL.

CORONER'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF VENDITIONI Exponas issued out of the court of Common Pleas of McKean County, and to me directed, I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the borough of Smethport, on MONDAY, the 26th day MAY A. D. 1884, at 2 o'clock p. m.

All the following real estate situate in Lafayette township, McKean county Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of lot No. 23 of the allotment of the Bingham lands in said township, conveyed to John Arnot thence south 88¾ degrees east 268 2-10 perches to the Kittanning Road, thence north 35¾ degrees east 2 7-10 perches to north line of Warrant No 2251, thence north 88¾ degrees west 256 5-10 perches to a post the northwest corner of Warrant No 2234, thence south 1¾ degrees west 6 48-100 perches, to the place of beginning, containing 6 63-100 acres of land and being lot No. 137 of the Bingham allotment aforesaid and part of Warrant No. 2234 having thereon two oil wells complete, two engines, one boiler, two carpenter rigs complete, with all connections and fixtures, tanks, tank houses etc.

Seized taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Alonzo I. Wilcox at the suit of Charles Willing and P. Pemberton Morris Trustees of the estate formerly of William Bingham the elder, deceased.

Coroner's Office Smethport Pa. May 2 '84.
R. A. DEMPSEY Coroner.
Robt H. Rose Pl'ffs Att'y.

Foreign Attachment.

McKEAN COUNTY, SS.—THE COMMONwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said county greeting:

We command you that you attach T. [illegible] Searl late of your county, by all and singular his goods and chattels rights, moneys and credits lands and tenements in whose hands or possession soever the same may be, so that he be and appear before our Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Smethport, in and for said county on the Fourth Monday of May inst., there to answer Rufus Kistler, Michael Kistler, Milo Kistler and Mary E. Esh surviving partners of the firm of Stephen Kistler's Sons of a plea in assumpsit, and also that you summon all persons in whose hands or possession the said goods and chattels or any of them may be attached so that they and every of them be and appear before our Court at the said Fourth Monday of May to answer what shall be objected against them and abide the judgment of the Court therein, and have you then and there this writ.

{Seal of Common Pleas Court.} Witness the Hon A. G. Olmsted, President Judge of said court at Smethport, the 6th day of May, A. D. 1884.

JOHN R. BRAWLEY, Proth'y.
Per W. F. SPECHT, Deputy.

The above is a true and correct copy of the original in my hands.

Attest A. I. WILCOX, Sheriff
Per R. E. WHITELEY, Dep'y
N. B. Smiley Pl'ffs Att'y. May 16-21 4t

Court Proclamation.

The Hon. ARTHUR G. OLMSTED, President Judge and the Hons. HENRY HAMLIN, and P. M. FULLER, Associate Judges of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas for the county of McKean have issued their precept bearing date Friday Feb 29th 1884 and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and Jail Delivery Quarter Sessions of the Peace Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday the 26th day of May, A. D. 1884, and to continue one week.

Notice is therefore hereby given to Coroners, Justices of the Peace and Constables, within the county that they be then and there in their proper person at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances to do those things which their offices appertain to be done. And those who are bound by their recognizances to prosecute the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of said County of McKean are to be then and there to prosecute against them as well as just.

Dated at Smethport this May 7th, 1884 and the 108th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

A. I. WILCOX Sheriff.

List of Grand Jurors

Drawn for Court of Quarter Sessions of McKean County, to be summoned for May Term 1884.

Bowen George—Lafayette
Burdick Ira—Norwich
Brown H. W.—Bradford
Cornwall, A. J.—Liberty
Campbell G. W.—Hamilton
Cummins James—Annin
Duke Charles—Duke Centre
Downey R. F.—Smethport
Eastwood S. A.—Liberty
Ellis John—Eldred
Ford John—Port Allegany
Garvin Anthony—Rixford
Hammond Abel—Ceres
Haggerty M. A.—Kendall
Havens, Dell—Keating
Harris William—Kendall
Hayes F. N.—Dallas
Kershetter Peter—Bradford
Lamphier F. E.—Eldred
Monroe Royal—Foster
Martin H. F.—Liberty
Tift, James—Liberty
Windsor F. M.—Liberty
Young D. C.—Smethport

D. F. PATTISON } Jury Coms.
F. F. CLARK }
A. I. WILCOX, Sheriff
Attest W. D. GALLUP, Clerk.
Smethport Pa. May 7th 1884

List of Traverse Jurors

Drawn in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of McKean County, to be summoned for the May Term, 1884.

Abbott D. A.—Rixford
Anderson Isaac—Kendall
Barr, J. E.—Bradford
Barr John—Annin
Brennan, Patrick—Foster
Beeman Luther—Lafayette
Burnham D. H.—Eldred
Booth A. B.—Bradford
Burke Louis—Foster
Cary Michael—Kendall
Camp Benj—Otto
Campbell George—Annin
Desmond J. H.—Sergeant
Doty Frank—Kendall
Devlin David—Bradford
Doyle Michael—Eldred
Davidson James—Sergeant
Evans J. A.—Bradford
Garman P.—Keating
Gellen P. L.—Duke Centre
Gebert, F. L.—Derrick City
Hubble, Fred—Duke Centre
Habernigg, J. A.—Bradford
Howe, M. S.—Foster
Hyde George—Keating
Henshaw M.—Duke Centre
Irons, Omer—Rixford
Keckner A. M.—Kendall
Krause G. W.—Lafayette
McQuiston A. B.—Rixford
Nelson Henry—Foster
Needham John—Duke Centre
Phillips A. G.—Alton
Roberts J. J.—Ceres
Richmond J. D.—Smethport
Rimer Louis—Smethport
Riley Michael O.—Keating
Rice Alson—Eldred
Seaman Alfred—Foster
Smith William—Hamlin
Seeley William—Alton
Stearns J. W.—Bradford
Spiller B. G.—Eldred
Tracy, J. M.—Duke Centre.
Walton John—Bradford
Wilson Z.—Duke Centre
Wood E. A.—Ceres
Wilkins, William—Wetmore

D. F. PATTISON } Jury Coms.
F. F. CLARK }
A. I. WILCOX, Sheriff
Attest W. D. GALLUP, Clerk.
Smethport, Pa., May 7th, 1884.

Court Proclamation

The Hon. A. G. OLMSTED President Judge, and the Hons. H. HAMLIN and P. M. FULLER, Associate Judges of the court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery quarter sessions of the peace orphans and court of Common Pleas for the county of McKean have issued their precept, bearing date Friday January 25th 1884, and to me directed for holding a court of common pleas, at the borough of Smethport, on Monday the 2d day of June 1884, and to continue one week.

Dated at Smethport, May 15th, 1884, and in the 108th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

A. I. WILCOX, Sheriff.

List of Traverse Jurors

Drawn in the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, to be summoned for First Monday of June, 1884.

Brewster, I. D.—Gilmore.
Bishop, L. B.—Port Allegany.
Bennett W. N.—New City
Babcock, W. C.—Bradford city.
Barrett C. E.—Smethport.
Bover, George—Norwich
Bowers, A. R.—Eldred.
Brazen H.—Ceres.
Chadwick, John E.—Smethport.
Coleman, F. S.—Liberty
Chadwick, Charles—Hamlin
Cadwell, L. B.—Bradford
Crocker Benj.—Ceres.
Colegrove, Theron—Norwich
Coon, J. B.—Eldred.
Denison, W. P.—Norwich.
Ellis, Gideon—Windfall
Gouder J. M.—Eldred.
Goodenough J. H.—Rixford.
Hamlin, H. H.—Smethport.
Hillbridge, S. S.—Port Allegany
McCarty, Tim. 1st—Keating.
Northrup, John—Hamilton.
Ostrander, White—Liberty.
Philip, John M.—Kendall.
Pike, Orlando—Bradford.
Reynolds, George—Foster.
Stanton, Wm.—Keating.
Shaffner, Wm.—Lewis Run
Stephel, Charles—Wetmore.
Sawyer, H. T.—Keating.
Taylor, Ed.—Smethport.
Tracy, John—Keating.
Wier, Ira—Liberty.
Wright, E. J.—Eldred.
Wells, C. S.—Ceres.

A. I. WILCOX, Sheriff.
D. F. PATTISON, } Jury Com'rs.
F. F. CLARK, }
Attest W. D. GALLUP, Clerk.
Smethport, Pa., May 15th, 1884.

Trial List

For First Monday of June, 1884.

1 Wm E King vs the Buffalo New York & Philadelphia railroad Co No 337 September term 1878 Appeal from award of viewers Feigned issue

2 J K Wallace vs Joseph Post No 193 May term 1882 Assumpsit ordered head of list

3 The township of Keating vs Wilbur J Orvis No 61 September term 1883 Appeal from report of township auditors Ordered head of list

4 T J Campbell Loyal Ward Executor of Amelia Campbell deceased and James George guardian of minor heirs of Amelia Campbell vs Rochester & Pittsburg railroad Company No 319 September term 1883 Appeal from award of viewers Feigned issue

5 Jennie Markham vs the Smethport Extract Company for use of Henry Hamlin and Oil Well Supply Company Limited No 371 Feb'y term 1884 Feigned issue

6 Shepard Knapp & Co H J Lamstock George W Appleby Samuel Carlson Armstrong & Myers Sugg & Burnham O F Chase & Son Davenport Bros and Price & Lucas vs Huff Bros & Lee Exchange Bank Sibley Manufacturing Co F E Appleby trustee Chester Bullock trustee Charles Whitford & Co and D Powers & Sons No 55 May term 1884 Feigned issue

7 David Rosaird and J L Seyfang doing business as Rosaird & Seyfang vs Warren Dow No 107 May term 1884 Feigned issue

8 F W Ames receiver of the Gibb & Sterrett Manufacturing Co vs Dow & Co Lake Shore Banking Co of Dunkirk N Y The Merchants National Bank of Dunkirk N Y F A Newell The First National Bank of Franklinville N Y and the State Bank of Randolph N Y No 109 May term 1884 Feigned issue

9 Mrs A P Rifle vs Henry King administrator of W A Williams deceased No 448 December term 1882 Labor Claim

10 Cook & Burnham vs Loren Stone & Co No 172 December term 1878 Replevin

11 F W Davis administrator of R W Davis deceased vs Bradford township No 486 December term 1878 Trespass on the case upon promise

12 Dingee Conrad & Co vs A J Mitchell No 740 June term 1879 Assumpsit

13 The J M Brunswick and Balke Co use of Lorca B Norton vs N B Collins and M M Washburn No 728 September term 1879 Trespass vi et armis de bonis asportatis

14 Wm McCleery Elias Urquhart doing business under the firm name of McCleery & Urquhart vs Bradford Oil Company No 297 December term 1879 Assumpsit

15 Emery Oil Co vs the United Pipe Lines No 346 December term 1879 Assumpsit

16 E A J Roberts and W B Roberts partners as E A J & W B Roberts vs J M Chapin F W Chapin partners as J M Chapin & Co No 580 December term 1879 Assumpsit

17 Hapgood Bros vs H J Hammond No 47 February term 1880 Appeal

18 J W Boles vs Wm Minhall and N A Andrews No 435 May term 1880 Assumpsit

19 J D Rhodes vs L Haley No 580 May term 1880 Appeal

20 Thos Percy vs Amos Harrington No 75 September term 1880 Appeal

21 Michael Hackett and Eliza his wife in right of wife vs Thos Flynn and Mary his wife No 860 September term 1880 Slander

22 Pliny Parker W H Staley and W A Pentzer vs Lewis Emery Jr No 718 September term 1880 Assumpsit

23 John Eaton vs Solomon Wanamaker and George Wanamaker No 771 September term 1880 Ejectment for land in Bradford township

24 H McHenry vs H M Spencer and C W Dennis partners as Spencer & Dennis No 82 December term 1880 Appeal

25 Lewis Emery Jr vs Pliny Parker W H Staley W A Pentzer No 328 December term 1880 Judgment opened

26 D W C Carroll and E C Jones as D W C Carroll & Co vs Tine Bros No 445 Dec term 1880 Assumpsit

27 J D Wolf vs Martin Flick Jas B Erb and W Morrison partners as Flick Erb & Co No 477 December term 1880 Assumpsit

28 T B Hoover J N Scott A D Cotton and M C Egbert late partners as Petroleum Real Estate Co for use of Charles F Cotton vs Bradford Oil Co No 495 December term 1880 Assumpsit

29 Oil Well Supply Co Limited vs John Palmer and C H Parsons partners as Palmer & Parsons No 25 February term 1881 Appeal

30 N Mackin administrator and E O Donnell administrator of E O'Donnell deceased vs W Shoemaker and F J Metz No 88 Feb'y term 1881 Assumpsit

J R BRAWLEY, Clerk.
Smethport Pa. May 14th 1884

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF ALIAS FIERI Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County and to me directed, I shall expose to public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Smethport Pa on MONDAY, MAY 26th 1884 at 2 o'clock p. m.

All the defendant's interest in and to all that certain lot of land situate in Ceres township, McKean county, state of Pennsylvania. Beginning at the northwest corner of Patrick Cogheghty lot No. 32 Ceres thence north 21 rods to a post corner in the south line of King & Bell lot No. 83 thence west 18 rods to a southwest corner of the same thence north 5-10 rods to the southeast corner of King & Bell lot, No 86 thence west [illegible] to a post corner in the south line of the same thence south 67 5-10 rods to a post corner thence along lines of M. Finnegan and Chas W. [illegible] west 124 6-10 rods to the place of beginning. Containing 48 5-10 acres and being lot No 43 of Keating & Co Allotment of lands being a [illegible] part of warrant No. 2280 about 30 acres improved 60 apple trees a one and one half story frame house one [illegible] barn, log barn and running through field, water several springs.

Seized taken in execution and will be sold as the property of William Kelley Sr. and Thos Kelley at the suit of W. F. Chrisman now use of [illegible].

A. I. WILCOX Sheriff
Sheriff's Office Smethport Pa. May 7, 1884.
Hamlin & Son Pl'ffs Att'ys

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF VENDITIONI Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County and to me directed I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport Pa. on MONDAY MAY 26th 1884 at 2 o'clock p. m.

All the defendant's interest in and to all that certain tract of land situate in Bradford township McKean county Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to-wit: Beginning at a point on the north line of the Kissam tract at the northwest corner of lot No. 4 of said tract, thence southerly along the west line of lots Nos. 4 17 20 and 29 one hundred and seventy and twelve-tenths rods more or less to the southwest corner of lot No. 29 and south line of said Kissam tract thence westerly along said south line of said tract thirty nine and four tenths rods to the southeast corner of lot No. 27 thence northerly along the east line of lots Nos. 6, 11, 22 and 27 one hundred and sixty nine and eight-tenths rods to the northeast corner of lot No. 6 in north line of said Kissam tract thence east in north line of said tract thirty nine and six tenths rods to the place of beginning. Containing forty two acres more or less and being lots 5 12 21 and 28 and part of warrant No. 2287 and having thereon seven producing oil wells one non producing well eight carpenter rigs eight engines three boilers three boiler houses seven strings of casing tubing and sucker rods one wooden building oil water steam and gas lines and all machinery and fixtures thereon.

Seized taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Robert S. Jones, at the suit of Wm S McIntosh James Hemphill, William Clark Charles H. Zug T. Chalmers Clarkson and Anthony F. Keating partners as Zug & Co.

A. I. WILCOX Sheriff
Sheriff's office Smethport Pa. May 7 1884
Berry Elliott & Jones Pl'ff Att'ys

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County and to me directed, I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport Pa., on MONDAY MAY 26th, 1884, at 2 o'clock p. m.

All the defendant's interest in and to all that certain piece parcel or tract of land situate in the township of Annin county of McKean and state of Pennsylvania bounded and described as follows to-wit: Beginning at a post the north east corner of land conveyed to George Oliver lot No. 107 thence east 71 1-10 perches to a post corner thence south 90 perches to a post corner thence west 71 1-10 perches to a post in the east line of lot No. 7 thence north 90 perches to the place of beginning. Containing forty acres, strict measure, be the same more or less and being lot No. 8 of their allotment of lands in Annin township and part of warrants Nos. 3446 and 2277. The improvements are about fifteen acres cleared and a few bearing trees left from an old orchard.

Seized taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Peter Gainor, Jr. at the suit of use of William V., John M. and Percy Keating.

A. I. WILCOX Sheriff
Sheriff's office, Smethport Pa., May 7, 1884
Hamlin & Son Pl'ff Att'ys.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, and to me directed, I shall expose to public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Smethport Pa. on MONDAY, MAY 26th, 1884, at 2 o'clock p. m.

All the defendant's interest in and to all that certain tract of land situate lying and being in the village of East Smethport, township of Keating, county of McKean and state of Pennsylvania bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Commencing in the center of that portion of the public highway leading from Smethport to Port Allegany called Oviatt avenue at the northwest corner of lot contracted by W. S. Oviatt to Wm Dalrymple, thence south twenty one degrees west along line of Dalrymple lot and lands of W. S. Oviatt, deceased, eighteen rods to a post corner in the north line of Water street, thence south sixty nine degrees east along said north line of Water street four rods to a post the corner of Water and Rose streets, thence north twenty-one degrees east along the west line of Rose street eighteen rods to a post in the center of said Oviatt avenue, thence north sixty-nine degrees west along center of said avenue four rods to the place of beginning. Containing seventy-two rods, strict measure, and being lots Nos 4 and 19 of S. V. Gadden survey of W. S. Oviatt's lands, having thereon the following named improvements. One two-story frame dwelling house and one frame horse barn.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Isaac Smith at the suit of W. S. Oviatt, use of Isaac Duntley et. al.

A. I. WILCOX Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa., May 7, 1884.
Backus & Gorton Pl'ff Att'ys.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF VENDITIONI Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county, and to me directed, I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, Pa., on MONDAY, MAY 26th, 1884, at 2 o'clock p. m.

All the defendant's interest in and to all that certain lot or parcel of land situate in the city of Bradford McKean county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by the south line of Chautauqua Place, on the south by unknown, on the east by land of Van Vleck, and on the west by land of Bradford Gas Company, being lot No. 140, having a frontage on Chautauqua Place of thirty feet and being sixty-three and six-tenths feet in depth, together with the improvements thereon and the appurtenances, one two-story wooden dwelling house with shed attached, outhouse, &c. being known as premises No. 12, Chautauqua Place.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of M. Kahn at the suit of J. W. Fritts.

A. I. WILCOX, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa., May 7, 1884.
Mullin & McClure, Pl'ff Att'ys.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FAcias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, and to me directed, I shall expose to public sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, Pa., on MONDAY, MAY 26th, 1884, at 2 o'clock p. m.

All the defendants' interest in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situate and lying in the township of Keating, county of McKean, and state of Pennsylvania, described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at a point on the line of the B., N. Y. & Philadelphia railroad, being the southwestern corner of lands of R. Hill, running thence southwardly along the line of said railroad four perches to the north line of lot 6 of Lord's survey; running thence eastwardly along said line eight perches to the lands of Oviatt; thence northwardly along the line of said land four perches to the south line R. Hill's land; thence along said line to the place of beginning, eight perches. Containing thirty-two square perches, strict measure, be the same more or less, and being the same premises conveyed to Cyrus and Orlando Quick by deed dated the 4th day of April, 1882, and recorded in deed book, vol. 19, page 81, &c., McKean county records. Improvements, one two-story building, used for bottling works, 22x26 feet, and one two-story barn 20x26 feet.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Cyrus and O. D. F. Quick at the suit of Barton & Snyder.

A. I. WILCOX, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa., May 7, 1884.
E. L. Keenan, Pl'ff Att'y.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, Pa., to me directed, I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, Pa., on MONDAY, MAY 26, 1884, at 2 o'clock p. m.

All the defendants' interest in and to all that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in the city of Bradford, county of McKean, and state of Pennsylvania, described as follows, to-wit. Beginning at a post on the south side of Pine street twenty-eight feet south of the corner of Boylston and Pine streets, thence easterly along line of lands owned by C. J. Lane sixty feet, more or less, to a post, thence southerly along line of lands owned by C. J. Lane sixteen and one-half feet, more or less, to a post, thence westerly and parallel to first named line sixty feet, more or less, to a post on Pine street, thence northerly along said Pine street sixteen and one-half feet, more or less, to place of beginning. Together with the appurtenances thereon situated and belonging thereto, consisting of a two-story wooden building and outhouse.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of James Irvine and Andrew P. Beck at the suit of Brown and Campbell, use of A. T. Newell.

A. I. WILCOX, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa., May 7, 1884.
W. H. Chapman & Son, Pl'ffs Att'ys.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, and to me directed, I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, Pa., on MONDAY, MAY 26th, 1884, at 2 o'clock p. m.

All the defendant's interest in and to all that certain lot of land situate in Liberty township, McKean county and state of Pennsylvania, described as follows to-wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of warrant number two thousand three hundred and forty-four (2344) at a post, thence south on east line of said warrant one hundred and forty-eight and two-tenths rods (148 2-10) to post corner; thence west fifty-four rods (54) to basswood corner in A. N. Eastwood's east line, thence north one hundred and forty-eight and two-tenths rods (148 2-10) to warrant line post corner, thence east on north line of said warrant fifty-four rods (54) to the place of beginning. Containing fifty acres (50) and being the northeast part of said warrant No. 2344. Unimproved.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of W. C. Dickeson and H. F. Alsbey at the suit of John I. Ridgway.

A. I. WILCOX, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa., May 7 1884.
Morrison & Apple Pl'ff Att'ys.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, and to me directed, I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, Pa., on MONDAY MAY 26th, 1884, at 2 o'clock p. m.

All the defendant's interest in and to all that certain lease hold estate situate in Hamilton township, McKean county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows being known and distinguished as lot No 65 on a map of survey of the Hollins and Guffey six thousand acre tract, so-called made by Joseph Stephenson and described as follows to wit: On the north by lot No 64 (sixty four) 160 perches, on the east by lot No 51 (fifty one) 160 perches, on the south by lot No 66 (sixty six) 160 perches and on the west by lot No 65 (sixty five) 160 perches. Containing forty (40) acres, strict measure and being part of warrant No 3077 is in part of the lands leased to J. M. Guffey by H. F. Taylor trustee, by lease bearing date April 1, A. D. 1880 and recorded in McKean county in Mortgage Book 6 page [illegible] &c. together with two oil wells thereon, two engines, two boilers two 250-barrel tanks oil in tanks, all belt tanks, sucker rods, water and steam pipes two carpenter's rigs complete, belt bull rope, and all buildings, machinery, pipes, fittings, connections, fixtures, tools &c. thereon situate and thereunto belonging and the appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of J. M. Guffey at the suit of Marcus Hollings.

A. I. WILCOX, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa., May 7, 1884

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE.

One Pair Grey Horses.

Six years old weigh 2300 pounds. Kind in any harness. Nice family carriage team.

A. T. PALMER.
Smethport Pa., May 1, 1884.

FOR THE LADIES!

Just received at Mrs. Nash's a full stock of New Spring and Summer Goods in the line of

MILLINERY
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Ladies ✣ Furnishing ✣ Goods.
—Also a fine lot of—
SILK DOLMANS,
WRAPS,
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Our regular SPRING OPENING will be held on Saturday May 10. 19-tf

New Carriage Shop
IN SMETHPORT.
CONKLIN WAGONS,
COURTLAND PLATFORMS,
ROAD WAGONS,
CARRIAGES,
AND SLEIGHS,
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

None but good material used. All work warranted, and prices reasonable. Give me a call and you will go away well pleased.

SHOP ON MECHANIC STREET.
W. H. Wetenhall.
SMETHPORT March 10, 1881.—vl.

EVERYBODY GOES TO
ROONEY'S MARKET
—FOR A—
Nice Piece of Meat
Fresh, Salt or Smoked,
—FOR—
FRESH & SALT FISH
—AND FOR ALL—
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.
I will also pay the highest price for
VEAL AND HIDES
CALL AND SATISFY YOURSELF.
Nearly opposite Catholic church, Main st.
J. F. ROONEY.

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Having a large assortment of remnants and pieces of handsome brocaded silks, satins and velvets, we are putting them up in assorted bundles and furnishing them for Crazy Patchwork Cushions, Mats, Tidies, &c. Package No. 1 is a handsome bundle of exquisite silks, satins and brocaded velvets (all different). Just the thing for the most superb pattern of fancy work. Sent postpaid for 50 cents in postal note or one-cent stamps. Package No. 2—containing three times as much as Package No. 1. Sent post-paid for $1.00. These are all of the very finest quality and cannot be equaled at any other silk works in the U. S. at three times our prices. They will please any lady. One order always brings a dozen more. Ladies' Manual of Fancy Work, with 400 illustrations and full instructions for artistic fancy work, handsomely bound, postpaid, 25 cents. Order now. Address THE ROCHESTER SILK CO., Rochester, N. Y. 19w6

JAMES T. DONOHUE,
PLUMBER
SMETHPORT, PA.
In the rear of Armstrong's Drug Store.
Lead and Iron Pipe for Water, Gas and Steam Bath Tubs, Water Closets, Kitchen Boilers, Iron Sinks, Pumps, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. R. WEAVER. 1876–1884. L. EMERY, JR.

L. EMERY, JR., & CO
41 and 43 Main Street,
BRADFORD PENN'A.

GREAT SUPPLY HOUSE.
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS, AND JOBBERS.

HOUSE SUPPLIES,
PAINTS AND OILS,
WOODEN WARE,
BRUSHES, BASKETS,
GRANITE IRON WARE,
COMMON TINWARE,
BLACKSMITHS' SUPPLIES,
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SILVER-PLATED WARE,
Solid Sterling Silver Spoons.
BABY CARRIAGES,
BOYS' WAGONS AND CARTS,
GENERAL HARDWARE,
THE BEST KEDZIE WATER FILTER.

You can purchase anything you want at this Establishment.

L. EMERY, JR., & CO.,
BRADFORD, - - PA

GREENEWALDS'
124 Main Street, Bradford, Penn'a.
Opposite Riddell House.

NEW STOCK! NEW STOCK!
SPRING AND SUMMER.
NEW MEN'S CLOTHING,
NEW YOUTHS' CLOTHING,
NEW BOYS' CLOTHING,
NEW CHILDREN'S CLOTHING
LARGEST STOCK! LOWEST PRICES!
SOFT HATS, STIFF HATS
FINE FURNISHING GOODS.
GREENEWALDS',
Old Reliable--No Misrepresentation
BRADFORD. PENN'A
124 Main Street, Opposite Riddell House.
ALL NEW STOCK. NO OLD GOODS.

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Pure and Reliable Drugs, Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes, Patent Medicines, Fine Stationery, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, And a Full Line of Cigars Always On Hand.

Prescriptions Accurately Compounded Night or Day

[illegible]

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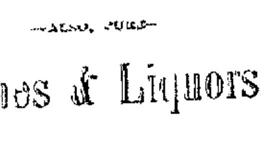

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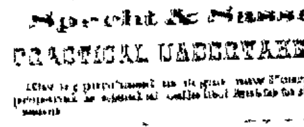
Picture Frames of all Kinds.



Specht & Sasse,

PRACTICAL UNDERTAKERS,

[illegible]

[illegible]

GOLD [illegible]

MISSCELLANEOUS.

PE-RU-NA

[illegible]

PERUNA

PERUNA.

[illegible]

Price $1.00 per Bottle. Six Bottles [illegible]. Sold by all Druggists. [illegible]

[illegible]

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

50c.—THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL—$1.00

FOSTER, MILBURN & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

Health is Wealth!

[illegible]

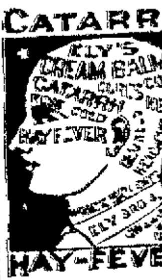
WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

[illegible]

THOMPSON & WOOD, Druggists,

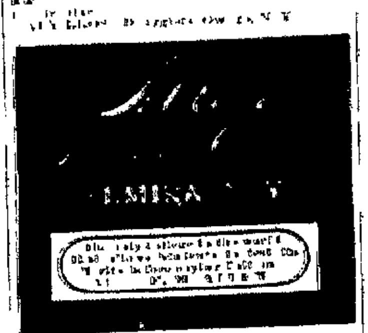
BRADFORD, PA

CATARRH



HAY-FEVER

[illegible] ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N. Y.



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FOR MAN AND BEAST.

THE BEST EXTERNAL REMEDY — FOR — RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, CRAMPS, Sprains, Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Sciatica, Backache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

It is a sure cure for Galls, Strains, Scratches, Sores, &c., on HORSES.

One trial will prove its merits. Its effects are INSTANTANEOUS. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction. [illegible]

Henry, Johnson & Lord, Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

For sale by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport, Pa.

AGENTS Wanted for the [illegible] Books & Bibles [illegible]

BROWNELL BROS

DEALERS IN

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Boots and Shoes,
Groceries,
Provisions, etc.

AGENT FOR THE

White Sewing Machines

OUR MOTTO—"Justice to all."

Smethport, - Pa.

February 1, 1883. ly

AGENTS [illegible]

McKean County Miner

A COMEDY.

[Thomas Bailey Aldrich.]

They parted, with clasps of hand,
And kisses, and burning tears!
They met in a foreign land
After some twenty years.

Met as acquaintances meet,
Smilingly, tranquil-eyed,
Not even the least little beat
Of the heart upon either side.

They chatted of this and that,
The nothings that make up life,
She in a Gainsborough hat,
And he in black for his wife.

Ah! what a comedy that!
Neither was hurt, it appears,
She once had learned to his kiss
And once he had known her tears.

The Indian Language.

[Free Press Interview.]

One singular fact is the infinite diversity of language. Not only every tribe, but every band, of which there are sometimes fifty in a single tribe, has its own dialect or jargon perfectly unintelligible to all who do not belong to the band. In all times the Indians have disdained to learn even a few words of another tribe's language. Strangers yet they may stand Arrapahoes [illegible] have been thrown together [illegible] hunting together and dancing war upon the same [illegible] at the same time. The children constantly romp and play together in the common camp. Yet not one can talk [illegible] the language of the other.

Unable to speak each other's language the Indians of the west have invented a wonderful sign language, by which they hold intercourse. Gestures, signs, are more or less natural to every one. Among the plains Indians alone have they reached their most wonderful development. So complicated and elaborate is the sign language, consisting of [illegible] and movements, the slight variations [illegible] make wide differences in meaning, that only a few Indians in a tribe are complete masters of it, and the masses can only use it slightly. The signs do not indicate letters, nor words as with the deaf and dumb, but ideas. [illegible] another [illegible] another for [illegible] and so on indefinitely. Yet an expert sign talker will either make or interpret a long speech which contains an infinite number of signs following each other with lightning like rapidity. Two strange Indians will meet on horseback, each unable to understand a spoken word of the other, and while holding the reins with the left hand will converse for hours with their right, telling stories or relating [illegible] without a single misunderstanding.

"The Fault in Her Stock, Sell [illegible]"

[illegible]

Henry A. Wise told the following story while he was in Washington during the Know Nothing excitement: A negro fisherman in Norfolk, Va., came one day to his master and said: "Massa, I want to buy myself free. I got five hundred dollars, sir. I will pay you dat down and give you de rest when I make it." "Very well, Tom," said his master, "you have been a faithful fellow and I will comply with your wish." [illegible] was accordingly paid, and the [illegible] freedom. A few days afterward Tom went out to fish in company with a few slaves and there came up a [illegible] fishing smack and drowned his companions. The next day Tom came to his master and said: "Massa, I change my mind, sir. I don't want to buy myself any more." "Why, Tom?" said his master. "You have already paid a large portion of it [illegible] and by industry in your [illegible] you will soon earn [illegible] and pay the residue, and you had better carry out your original intention." "No, massa," was Tom's economical reply. "I rather risk my money back, sir." [illegible] were accordingly put in state [illegible] abandoned all chance of being a freedman, and quietly and voluntarily returned to the condition of slavery, [illegible] his own [illegible] trouble and perplexities of freedom.

Possibilities of Asbestus.

[illegible]

Asbestus is becoming a valuable and much used mineral. It has been lately discovered in its purest form in lower Canada, and the quantity is said to be practically without limit. The fibres are as pure white and as fine as silk, and the district covers a corner of two counties near Quebec, to which city the product is brought to be crushed and cleaned and from which point large shipments are now being made to England and the United States.

The possibilities of this mineral range over a field that is simply marvelous. Fire-proof paper, rope and silk that resists the action of fire as well as the weaving of textile fabrics, such as table cloths, ladies' dresses, gloves, etc., while in the range of building materials, fire-proof paint, packing for safes, floor-deadening, roof protection covering to steam pipes, etc., are among its more common uses. Its cheapness is its chief recommendation to many, but its thoroughly incombustible nature is of special value because, in spite of the special protection received from an insurance company's guarantee against fire, there are many combustible things that could not be replaced which can be made of asbestos and made secure from this destructive element.

A Significant Suggestion.

[Somerville Journal.]

"I see," said Mrs. Jones, as she folded the newspaper and took up her sewing, "I see that the Mormons have their wives sealed unto them."

"Yes," replied her husband, looking up from his book, "that is the custom, I believe, my love."

"I don't see why Somerville wives should not be sealed unto their husbands," pursued the lady, as she threaded her needle.

"In what way, dear?"

"With a sealskin sacque, as it were," and the lady chewed her thread meditatively, while the husband muttered "Pshaw!" and pretended to be gazing at the ceiling.

Confessions of a Young Diplomat.

[Bismarck's Letter to His Wife in 1851.]

"In the art of saying nothing in a great many words I am making rapid progress. I write many pages of letters which read like leading articles, and if Manteuffel, after perusing them, can tell what they are about he certainly knows more than I. Every one of us pretends to believe that his colleagues are full of ideas and plans, and yet all the time the whole body of us know nothing, and each is aware that the others know nothing. No man, not even the most malicious skeptic of a democrat, can believe what charlatanism and big pretense is all this diplomacy."

Beauties in Color.

[Southern Letter.]

The use of green and red seems universal in Atlanta. Negro shanties as well as the more princely dwellings are colored in this way. There is a regular craze for fancy paints. All sorts of novel and even grotesque effects are sought. One citizen has put his fine house in a blood-red garb, with jet black trimmings, and the effect is not by any means disagreeable to the eye.

A Long Snooze.

Rip Van Winkle slept a good while, yet had his sleep occurred about 50 years ago, when Downs' Elixir first attained its reputation, on awaking he would have been able to recognize this friend of the afflicted, and might have taken another twenty-years nap, and waked up to find Downs' Elixir at the end of half a century the most popular and the best Cough Remedy known. Also Baxter's Bitters for Bilious diseases, not so old, but good. For sale by A. B. Armstrong.

INDIAN SILVERSMITHS.

The Work Done by the Navajo Indians—The Articles They Make.

[Washington Letter.]

In connection with the visit of the Navajo Indians, some facts in regard to their manufactures become of great interest. It has been mentioned that they specially excel in the arts of making blankets and silverware.

Mrs. Stevenson, wife of Professor Stevenson of the bureau of ethnology, has been wearing on her velvet visiting suit large silver buttons made by them nearly two years ago, and presented to her. She also has some fine specimens of their blankets. Lately has been added to her collection their first effort at weaving with silk. Mr. Ream, who has spent some time among the Indians, on his last trip took a Navajo manufacturer some colored silk thread, out of which he has woven a very rich and beautiful but blanket of the same pattern as those made in worsted—saw [illegible] design very evenly done. Mr. Ream also gave a Navajo silversmith eight silver dollars, and showed him a silver ring he had asking him to make [illegible] he did this so successfully that Mr. Ream could scarcely tell the new one from the model except that on [illegible] the latter was omitted. [illegible] the Indian because he said it might be an evil omen which would prevent whoever drank out of the cup.

The Navajo silversmiths, says one who has closely studied them and their work, sometimes forge iron and brass, but work mainly in silver. A large majority of these savage smiths make only such simple articles as buttons, rosettes and bracelets. Those who make the more elaborate articles, such as powder chargers, round beads, to [illegible], bells and bridle ornaments, are few. Tobacco cases, made in the shape of an army canteen, are made by only three or four men in the tribe. Their tools and materials are few and simple, and rude as the results of their labor appear it is surprising that they do so well with such imperfect appliances, which usually consist of the following articles: A forge, a bellows, an anvil, crucibles, molds, tongs, scissors, pliers, files, awls, cold chisels, matrix and die for molding buttons, wooden implements used in grinding buttons, wood, charcoal, tools and materials for soldering, blow pipe, braid of cotton rags soaked in grease, wire and borax, materials for polishing, sand paper, emery paper, powdered sandstone, sand, ashes and solid stone, and materials for whitening, a native mineral substance unknown, salt and water.

"In the complete shop of a silver [illegible]," says Dr. Washington Matthews, U. S. A., from whom the above is quoted, "which was set up temporarily in a summer lodge or hogan near Fort Wingate, fragments of boards picked up around the fort were used in part in the construction of the hogan, an old watch box was made to serve as the curb or frame of the forge. A forge to sit in an out house on Dr. Matthews' premises by an Indian silversmith whom he had employed to work under his observation was twenty three inches long outside, sixteen broad, five in height to the edge of the fireplace, and the latter which was bowl shaped, was eight inches in diameter and three inches deep. This is mentioned as the prevailing size and shape of the forges used by all these Navajo smiths. It was made of straight sticks laid to form a frame or curb, plastered together and lined with mud, the mud rising, also two inches above the wooden frame.

Before the structure of mud was completed the smith laid in the wooden nozzle of the bellows where it was to remain, with one end about six inches from the fireplace and the other end projecting about the same distance beyond the frame, then he stuck into the nozzle a round piece of wood, which reached to the fireplace, and when the mudwork was finished the stick was withdrawn leaving an unmistakable tuyere. When the structure of mud was completed a flat rock about four inches thick was laid on at the head of the forge, to form a back to the fire, and lastly the bellows was tied on to the nozzle which, as mentioned above was built into the forge with a portion projecting to receive the bellows. This forge was constructed in about an hour.

A bellows of the kind most commonly used consists of a tube, or bag of goatskin, about twelve inches in length and about ten in diameter tied at one end to its nozzle and nailed at the other to a circular disk of wood in which is the valve. For an anvil they use any suitable piece of iron they may happen to pick up, as for instance an old wedge or a large bolt, such as the king-bolt of a wagon. A wedge, or other large fragment of iron may be stuck in the ground to steady it. A bolt is maintained in position by being driven into a log.

Awls are used to mark figures on silver. Often a pattern is cut out of paper which the workman lays on the silver, tracing the outline with an awl. These tools are sometimes purchased and sometimes made by the Indians. One is mentioned by an observer as having been seen by him made from a broken knife which had been picked up near Fort Wingate. The blade had been ground down to a point.

The same observer says the Navajo silversmiths perform almost all their labor crouching on the ground in very constrained positions, "yet," says the gentleman quoted, "I never saw men who worked harder and more steadily. They often labored from twelve to fifteen hours per day, eating their meals with dispatch and returning to their toil the moment they had done. They worked by the job, and their prices were such that they earned about $2 per day each."

The first thing two who were especially observed made was a powder charger in the shape of a flask. Having cut in sandstone rock the necessary grooves for molds, and greased the same, they melted two Mexican dollars, one for the bowl, or receptacle and one for the handle—and poured each into its appropriate mold. Then each smith went to work on a separate part, but they helped each other when necessary. Old white residents of the Navajo country say that the silversmiths have within fifteen years greatly improved in their art, and think that the tools purchased from American and Mexican traders partly account for the improvement.

The Good Old Days.

[Ben Perley Poore.]

In these days of long beards and other hirsute appendages, it is curious to look back upon the days when a smooth-shaven countenance indicated the gentleman. Some forty years ago, when Alleyne Otis, the beau of Beacon street, returned from a protracted European tour and appeared upon our fashionable promenades, his classical upper lip was decorated with a mustache, the first seen in Boston. As he moved along the thoroughfare there were heard such remarks as "Look at the cove with the shoe brush over his mouth," "Twig his royal nibs from Paree," etc. Alleyne, however, paid but little heed to these complimentary remarks, for he did not dislike notoriety.

A "Dry Cyclone."

The Mobeetie (Texas) Panhandle gives a graphic description of the recent "dry cyclone" at that place. The sky was without a fleck of cloud, the wind attained a velocity of sixty miles an hour, the sand whistled in eddies in the air several feet deep, three or four houses were torn to atoms and others injured more or less.

It is acknowledged by multitudes who have been cured of liver complaint, general backache, headache, palpitation of the heart, &c., that Barosma is the best remedy known. Prepared by E. K. Thompson, wholesale druggist, Titusville, Pa.

The Engineer's Dream.

["Master" in Chicago Herald.]

An old locomotive engineer sat in the smoking-car talking to the brakeman and some other railway men. One of them asked him if he'd ever fallen asleep on his engine, and he replied:

"Yes, thousands of times, I might say. Perhaps not that many, but very often. When I'm doing extra hours I fall asleep for a second or two, and then start so wide awake as ever. I'm always dreading going to sleep and I suppose it's that constant fear that has so disciplined my mind that I no sooner lose consciousness than I give a sort of muscular jump and am aroused in a jiffy. Talking about how long it takes a man to dream, now I want to tell you something. I was running No. 4 into Chicago one morning, when I had been on duty eighteen hours and hadn't had any sleep for twenty-six. Just as we passed the little station at Utica, between Ottawa and LaSalle—you know No. 4 doesn't stop there—I dropped asleep. Then I had a dream, a great long one, about an accident. A train order was mixed up in it, and as it wasn't quite clear, I remember how I studied over the words, it seemed to me for ten or fifteen minutes. Then I dreamed there was a collision. We struck and it threw me up in the air thirty or forty feet clear of the engine. I mind how I felt up there, and I was wondering where I'd land and if any of the passengers were killed. It wasn't a very pleasant sensation, either, you can imagine. Then it seemed I came down and, strange enough, landed right on my seat, with my left hand on the throttle. At that very instant I woke, and it seemed so real that for a second I could hardly realize there hadn't been any collision and I hadn't been up in the air. Well, that dream was full of details and a good deal of time appeared to elapse between its beginning and its ending, but when I looked out my window I'll be cussed if there wasn't the switch light of Utica siding right ahead of me. You see, I hadn't run fifteen rods while all that dreaming was goin' on and I was making at least forty five miles an hour. No thanks. I don't smoke, it makes me nervous."

Specialties in Cookery.

[Inter Ocean "[illegible]"]

"One man, I know, made a good deal of money by catering to the taste for pumpkin pie. He speculated on a prevailing weakness of appetite and made his pies in accordance with old fashioned standards and notions that hundreds of people came every day to eat many of them a whole pie, sold to them of course at so much a quarter. Men and women who hadn't tasted the right sort of pumpkin pie for years became his regular customers, and his profits established him in the manufacturing business.

"Then there was another man who traded on his inside knowledge of what is called home cookery. He assumed that most men like above every other breakfast accessory a cup of good coffee, and he assumed that a great many didn't get it at home. So he established himself in a little eight by ten room and dealt out coffee about the time men were coming down town. He knew how to make coffee and his way of tempting men was to arrange his steaming coffee-pot so that the delicious aroma would strike the nostrils of the toilers athirst for coffee.

"He dealt in nothing but coffee, understand, and he probably had not more than $10 invested in his stove, boiler, cups and saucers and coffee and cream. His main capital was in his skill in making coffee and in his shrewdness in striking a weak point in human nature. Scores of well-to-do men made it a point to stop at his booth on the way down town for a cup of coffee, and he counted his customers as does a saloon keeper skilled in the preparation of drinks. I have gone from my own establishment many a day over to take a drink of his coffee."

An Indignant Landlord's Defense.

[Wall Street News.]

A resident of the Quaker City, who was down in northern Ohio a few days ago stopped at a village tavern over night. Quite a crowd of farmers and residents of the town spent the evening in the bar room and the Philadelphian was asked a good many questions about business. The gist of his opinion was:

"Gentlemen, it is hard times and they may be harder before they are easier. I advise every one of you to practice the closest economy."

The next morning when ready to pay his bill he said to the landlord:

"There was only one pillow on my bed, and not enough covers and my breakfast consisted only of meat, potatoes and bread."

"Exactly."

"And the bill is how much?"

"Five dollars."

"Well I want to say that it's a dead swindle."

"And what kind of a man are you?" exclaimed the indignant host. "You come here and talk blue times, and advise the closest economy and then because I follow your advice, and retrench you call me a swindler."

Where They Would Finally Go.

[New York Journal.]

"Oh how I would like to travel," exclaimed Mrs. Fopperman last evening.

"Well, suppose you could gratify your wish, where would you go?" said her husband.

"Well I'd go to Florida first, then to the Thousand Isles then to Chicago, next to Italy then Washington, Paris, Honolulu, Canada, then to the White mountains, next London, Cuba and California, then—then—where would we go then dear?"

"To Flatbush, love, to the poor house."

Laura Was Hopping Mad.

[Milwaukee News.]

Laura Johnson, a Milwaukee girl, became so indignant on reading a letter from her betrothed in which he expressed the desire to break off their engagement, that she tried to snatch the engagement ring from her finger, but it was so firmly fixed that she could not remove it. Seeing a hatchet near by, she then deliberately chopped the finger off and sent it, with the ring attached, to the faithless lover.

A northern farmer, when asked what he thought of Florida, said: "Well, the land's worth 'bout 50 cents an acre, but the air's worth 'bout $150 an acre."

If would is pronounced "wood" and could pronounced "cood," why not Gould pronounced "good"?

Songs Never Sung.

"How does that verse run? Something like this, isn't it?"

"There are who touch the magic string
And noisy fame is proud to win them;
Alas! for those who never sing,
But die with all their music in them."

Yes, that's beautiful, pathetic and true," said your representative. The poet alludes to people who are somehow suppressed, and never get their full allowance of joy and air. Which reminds me of a letter shown me the other day by Hiscox & Co., of New York, signed by Mr. L. Williams, of Chapman, Cooper Co., Pa., a prominent business man of that place. He writes:

"I have suffered with asthma for over forty years, and had a terrible attack in December and January last. I hardly knew what prompted me to take Parker's Tonic. I did so, and the first day I took four doses. The effect astonished me. That night I slept as if nothing was the matter with me, and have ever since. I have had colds since, but no asthma. My breathing is now as perfect as if I had never known this disease. If you know of any one who has asthma tell him in my name that Parker's Tonic will cure it—even after forty years." There was a man who escaped the fate of those whom the poet laments.

This preparation, which has heretofore been known as Parker's Ginger Tonic, will hereafter be advertised and sold under the name of Parker's Tonic. Inasmuch as ginger is really an unimportant ingredient, and as unprincipled dealers are constantly deceiving their customers by substituting inferior preparations under the name of ginger, we drop the misleading word.

There is no change, however, in the preparation itself, and all bottles remaining in the hands of dealers, wrapped under the name of Parker's Ginger Tonic contain the genuine medicine if the facsimile signature of Hiscox & Co. is at the bottom of the outside wrapper.

Wells' Rose Petroleum Hoof Ointment, for hard and feverish hoofs. Sold by W. T. Callar. Price 25 cts.

THE TRUE ESQUIMAUX.

A Point Barrow Traveler Dispels a Few Current False Ideas.

[Lieut. Ray, in Indianapolis News.]

"What nation of people inhabit the country?"

"The true Esquimaux. They do not extend into the interior any distance, but find their living along and in the sea. They are truly a race of sea people. They have a continual struggle for existence, and resemble children in their improvidence. If one chances to secure an unusual supply of food his friends and neighbors invite themselves to a feast at his expense, and soon it disappears. There is perfect community of property and food interests among them. Hospitality is to them an unknown virtue, for what is one's equally belongs to them all. There is a village right at the Point of about 150 souls and the entire population of the coast for about 600 miles is only 700. The only animal that can exist with them is the dog and they are very scarce. Yet notwithstanding all these drawbacks to what we could consider even mere existence, I think they are the happiest people on earth. They are contented with their lot. They have no God, no religion, no government, no laws, no money, nor any idea of what it is, no marriage, and yet they are not heathenish in the least. They are very quick witted, and it was not long after we landed before they were able to understand our wants by the signs we made. They speak a tongue the like of which I never heard anywhere else, and I believe they are indigenous to the country, a purely 'no people.' I do not agree with the theories of ethnologists respecting their origin that they have been driven from their original homes by a stronger race. They have not yet grown beyond the stone age, using stone knives, and other implements. They could have iron, which is cast up by the numerous wrecks from the sea which it contains, but the conservative old men refuse to use it, holding that it is wrong. So they do have a sense of moral perception. This was further shown when it became necessary for me to change the law of property. I could not of course undertake to feed the entire village from my stores as they expected, a unanimous willingness to have me do, and at the first they threatened to carry off everything I had, but after they understood that this was not to be allowed they always respected my meum et tuum.

"Their only weapon is a spear of primitive design and workmanship about seven feet long. It has an ivory point and along its side three prongs are set. They are curved and serrated on the lower edge. When they throw this into a flock of ducks if the point misses its aim the prongs catch the bird around the neck, and the game is secured. They use a hand board to accelerate the force and speed of the weapon, and are able to project it sixty or seventy yards with great force. At twenty five yards they can drive it through a man.

On the trip to Meade mountains I found evidence of a former population, of whom the present residents have not even a tradition. There were ruins of huts centuries old along the north shore, and the discoveries seemed to astound the natives who were with me.

"How do the Esquimaux compare with our people in height and figure?"

"I measured [illegible] of them, and the averaged height was five feet and nine inches and weight 160 pounds, rather above that of average Americans, and I never saw a fat Esquimau."

"What about their habits?"

"Well, they don't eat blubber nor drink whale oil. I never heard of a case of the latter, and blubber is only eaten to prevent starvation. There has been a good deal of rot written about the Arctic regions and the inhabitants thereof. The stories about their food are a portion of the romancing indulged in. The Esquimau may slice a thin piece of blubber and lay it on his deer meat, the same as we put butter on our bread, but unless he is starving, that is the extent of his use of it. And I am informed by whalers and others who have been up on the east coast that the people there are the same in their customs and manners as those among whom I spent two years."

Another Idol Fallen.

[illegible]

Dr. George M. Beard, who spent years in collecting data relating to the history of persons noted for any particular thing, says Howard, the great philanthropist, who crossed seas and mountains to relieve the distressed, was a brute and a tyrant in his own family. Dr. Winslow says of him: "His cruel treatment caused the death of his wife. He was in the habit for many years of doing penance before her picture. He had an only son, whom for the slightest offense he punished with terrible severity, making him stand for hours in a grotto in a garden. The son became a lunatic as a result of this brutal treatment." I am strongly inclined to the opinion that even the extraordinary benevolence of Howard was one of the symptoms of the disease of his brain.

The Satisfaction of Adversity.

[Wall Street News.]

The other day a speculator, who had dropped $60,000 in Wall street inside of three months was asked by an acquaintance if he wasn't sorry that he had invested his money in speculation.

"Well, no," he answered. "If I hadn't done so, I should have always felt that I might have doubled my money in speculation."

"Were you badly reduced?"

"So badly that my watch has gone to the pawn-shop."

"It is too bad—too bad!"

"Well, I dunno about that. On the one hand, I've lost my last dollar and poverty stares me in the face, while on the other I have the satisfaction of knowing that my family is not acquiring habits of extravagance."

Professor David Swing: There is no better cure for the average criminal lawyer than a sensible jury—a jury which can perceive a point and stand by it to the end.

Courier-Journal: The people of Guiana call their most venomous spider "the mother-in-law of scorpions."

An Egyptian Custom.

It is stated that the ancient Egyptians when they feasted always had a skeleton at the table with them. This was for the purpose of reminding them that even in the midst of mirth and revelry death was apt to come. Let him come when he will and he is unwelcome. The Egyptians sought to teach that all should prepare for the grim monster and be ready to follow him, let him call when he would. The lesson can well be remembered to-day. All should live prepared to die at any moment, and all should learn now while in the full enjoyment of wealth and its pleasures that *Peruna* is the greatest remedy in the world for diseases to which flesh is heir. It can be procured at any drug store. Ask your druggist for *Peruna*, the great tonic.

LILACS come out, and the maiden with the free heart places a blossom on her breast.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1883.

GENTS—My health has been very poor for years. I have been treated by the most skillful physicians but received but little benefit from their treatment. An acquaintance recommended the Rheumatic Syrup, but I had seen so many patent medicines advertised I had no faith in its merits, until I had seen for myself what it had done for a number of acquaintances of mine, when I was compelled to believe the remedy possessed merit worthy of consideration and I at once sent for half a dozen bottles, and before I had used three of them I could see that it was helping me. I continued its use and to-day I am stronger than I have been in years, and it is all due to your Rheumatic Syrup. Yours respectfully,

MRS. JAMES TIFT,
232 N. Division st.

Attention, Doctors.

Everybody knows that the life of the average physician is a hard one. He is often compelled to ride great distances through mud and rain for a merely nominal fee. It is not fit nor proper for us to condemn any physician for his work, but we do assert that his practice can be made easier, and he can effect more cures by the proper and judicious use of PERUNA. If he will only add this great remedy to his list of medicines, he will find that his usefulness will be greatly increased. Full directions for its use will be found in the "Ills of Life," and he should at once procure this valuable book. Read the following:

CHILLICOTHE, O.

DR. HARTMAN—PERUNA sells very well here. I have ordered several lots since you were here. It is a fine remedy.

W. W. STEELE, Druggist.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

SHEDD'S Excelsior Cough Syrup is known the length and breadth of the land and is recommended by the best physicians. Try it. Sold by A. B. Armstrong.

SOFTLY the green cucumber quarrels with the unripe strawberry for first position in the cholera world.

I ALWAYS keep your medicines in stock. Down's Elixir is selling better than any Cough Medicine I have, and with good results. C. M. SMITH, druggist, Clarkston, Mich.

GOD smiled when he put humor into the human disposition, and said, "That is good."

Henry & Johnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment, for external use is equally good. For sale at A. B. Armstrong's.

IRON masts are now being put into large ships, in place of the old time wooden ones.

YEARS add to the faith of those cured of Heart Disease by use of Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator. For 30 years it has proved itself a specific. $1.

EXCURSIONS to Kinzua bridge have commenced.

I HAVE taken one bottle of Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator for Heart Disease and find it all I could desire.—A. A. HOLBROOK, Worcester, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS

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Steam Engines, Clay and Ore Pans Hoisting Engines and Machinery a Specialty. Second-hand Engines and Boilers on hand. Send for Stock List. [illegible] THOMAS CARLIN, Allegheny City [illegible]

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Easy to use. A certain cure. Not expensive. Three months treatment in one package. Good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Dizziness, Hay Fever, &c. Fifty cents. By all Druggists or by mail. E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

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Miscellaneous.

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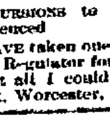
D. Langell's Asthma and Catarrh Remedy.



Having struggled 20 years between life and death with ASTHMA or PHTHISIC, treated by eminent physicians and receiving no benefit, I was compelled, during the last five years of my illness to sit on my chair day and night gasping for breath; my sufferings were beyond description. In despair I experimented on myself by compounding roots and herbs and inhaling the medicine thus obtained. I fortunately discovered this WONDERFUL CURE for ASTHMA and CATARRH, warranted to relieve the most stubborn case of ASTHMA IN FIVE MINUTES, so that the patient can lie down to rest and sleep comfortably. Any person not fully satisfied after using one-third of a box, can return the remainder to the proprietor and the money will be refunded, or send me your address for a trial package FREE OF CHARGE. Mrs. W. T. Brown, Monroe, Texas, writes: "I suffered with Asthma 30 years. Your Great Remedy completely cured me." I wish all afflicted with Asthma and Catarrh to send for it. Publish this for the benefit of the afflicted. Should your druggist not keep the Remedy, I can send it by mail on receipt of price. $1.00. For sale by all druggists. Address D. LANGELL, Apple Creek, Ohio.

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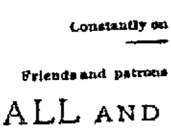

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A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage and receive free a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of either sex succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

BUFFALO NEW YORK & PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Time Table takes effect Jan. 6, 1884.

NORTHWARD.			STATIONS.	SOUTHWARD.			
a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	Ar. Lv.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		Ebenezer	[illegible]			[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		Spring Brook	[illegible]			[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		Elma	[illegible]			[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		Jamison	[illegible]			[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	East Aurora	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		Wales	[illegible]			[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		Holland	[illegible]			[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		Protection	[illegible]			[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. & E. R. R. Jun.	[illegible]			[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Arcade	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Yorkshire	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Machias Junc.	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Franklinville	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		Ischua	[illegible]			[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hinsdale	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Erie R'y Junc.	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Olean	[illegible]	[illegible]		
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Westons	[illegible]	[illegible]		
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Portville	[illegible]	[illegible]		
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Eldred	[illegible]	[illegible]		
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Larrabees	[illegible]	[illegible]		
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hartwell	[illegible]			
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Turtle Point	[illegible]	[illegible]		
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Port Allegany	[illegible]	[illegible]		
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Liberty	[illegible]	[illegible]		
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Keating	[illegible]	[illegible]		
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Shippen	[illegible]			
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Emporium	[illegible]	[illegible]		
	p.m.	a.m.	Lv. Ar.	p.m.	p.m.		
	p.m.		via. P. & E. R.R.		a.m.		
	[illegible]		lv. Renovo ar.		[illegible]		
	[illegible]		Lock Haven		[illegible]		
	[illegible]		Williamsport		[illegible]		
	[illegible]		Harrisburg		[illegible]		
	[illegible]		Philadelphia		[illegible]		
	[illegible]		New York		[illegible]		
	[illegible]		lv Wash'gton ar		[illegible]		

CLERMONT BRANCH.

L'v Northw'd		STATIONS.	L'v Southw'd	
P.M.	A.M.		A.M.	P.M.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Larrabees	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Frisbee	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Farmers Valley	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Smethport	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Crosby	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Colegrove	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Hamlin	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Warsaw	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Clermont	[illegible]	[illegible]

OLEAN, BRADFORD & WARREN DIVISION.

EASTWARD.

Stations		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Bradford	lv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tarport		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Babcock Mills		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Derrick		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gillmor		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Red Rock		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bells Camp		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
State Line		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Knapps Creek		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock City		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Four Mile		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Olean		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bolivar		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Richburg	ar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

WESTWARD

Stations		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Richburg	lv	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Bolivar		[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Olean		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Four Mile		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock City		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Knapps Creek		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
State Line		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bells Camp		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Red Rock		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gillmor		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Derrick		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Babcock Mills		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tarport		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bradford	ar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sunday trains leave Olean at 2.30 p. m. arriving at Bradford 3.18 p.m. Leave Bradford at 9.15 a. m. arriving at Olean 11:00 a.m.

KENDALL & ELDRED DIVISION.

Eastward			STATIONS.	Westward		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	ar Richburg lv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bolivar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Eldred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Prentissvale	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Duke Centre	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rixford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Summit City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dallas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sawyer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Lafferty	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Tarport	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	lv Bradford ar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BRADFORD & KINZUA DIVISION.

Eastward			STATIONS.	Westward		
a.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	ar Bradford lv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	DeGolia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Custer City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Song Bird	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Limwood	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Marshburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Wildcat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Morrisons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dew Drop	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kinzua	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	via B.P.&W. RR.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
[illegible]		[illegible]	lv Warren ar		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	Irvineton		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	Tidioute		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	Oil City		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	Pittsburg		[illegible]	[illegible]

CUBA BRANCH. To take effect Jan 1, 1884

Westward		Stations	Eastward	
28	26		25	27
p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ar Cuba Lv	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Lv Little Genesee Ar	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Bolivar	[illegible]	[illegible]

B. C. WILLIAMS, Gen'l Man'gr
JNO. C. McKENNA, G. P. A.

BRADFORD, BORDELL & KINZUA RAILROAD Time Table. Takes effect Monday Jan. 1, 1884.

SOUTHWARD TRAINS.

STATIONS.		1	3	5	7
		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.
Bradford	Dep	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Smethport	Ar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Duke Centre		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Eldred		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bolivar		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Richburg		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allentown		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wellsville		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NORTHWARD TRAINS.

STATIONS.		2	4	6	8
		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Wellsville	Lv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allentown		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Richburg		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bolivar		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Eldred		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Duke Centre		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Smethport		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Bradford	Ar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

Through line between Bradford, Smethport, Eldred and all points in the Allegany oil field. SUNDAY TRAINS—Leave Wellsville at 7.30 a. m. Allentown [illegible], Richburg 8.17, Bolivar [illegible], Eldred [illegible], Duke Centre, 9.49, Smethport, [illegible], arriving at Bradford at 11.10 a. m. Returning—Leave Bradford at 4 p. m. arriving at Smethport at 5.[illegible], Duke Centre 5.41, Eldred [illegible], Bolivar 6.41, Richburg 6.48, Allentown, 7.[illegible], Wellsville 7.40.

ROCHESTER DIVISION.

LEAVE ROCHESTER at 7.30 a.m. and 3.55 p. m. arriving at Olean [illegible] p. m. and [illegible] p. m. LEAVE OLEAN at 7.00 a.m. and 1.56 p. m. arriving at Rochester at 2.15 and 12.10 p.m.

WM. S. BALDWIN, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
GEO. S. GATCHELL, Gen'l Sup't.
J. W. WATSON, Supt. Narrow Gauge Divisions.

ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG R. R.

New Time Table, take effect Monday [illegible] 17, 1884

ROCHESTER DIVISION

EASTWARD			STATIONS.	WESTWARD		
Acc.	Mail	Exp.	Eastern Time.	Mail	Exp.	Acc.
a.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	ar Rochester lv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Scottsville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mumford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Leroy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pavillion	[illegible]		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Wyoming	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Warsaw	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Silver Lake Jun	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gainesville	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pike	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bliss	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Farmersville	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Machias	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ashford	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ellicottville	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bradford Junc	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Salamanca	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Carrollton	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Limestone	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bradford	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Custer City	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Johnsonb'g Jun	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ridgway	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Little Toby	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Brockwayville	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Falls Creek	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	DuBois	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible]		Carlisle	[illegible]		
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sykes	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible]		Cramer	[illegible]		
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Big Run	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bells Mills	[illegible]		
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Punxsutawney	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	lv Clayville ar	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	a.m.	a.m.		p.m.	a.m.	
	[illegible]		lv Pittsburg ar		[illegible]	
	p.m.		Alleg'y Val R'd		a.m.	

BUFFALO DIVISION.

EASTWARD			STATIONS	WESTWARD		
Exp	Mail	Exp			Mail	Exp
p.m.		a.m.		a.m.		p.m.
7 30		[illegible]	Ar Buffalo Lv	8 00		[illegible]
			William st. Dep			
[illegible]		[illegible]	Orchard Park	[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	West Falls	[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	Colden	[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	Springville	[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	West Valley	[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ashford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.

Trains leaving Buffalo make direct connections at Ashford with all trains on the Rochester Division for all points east and west on this line.

The Express trains connect at Buffalo with N. Y. C. & H. R. R. for points east, with L. S. & M. S. R. R., Michigan Central R. R., and Grand Trunk for all points in Michigan and West; at Salamanca with N. Y. P. & O. R. R. for the west, and Erie R. R. for the east. The Express Trains leaving Buffalo connect at Salamanca with N. Y. P. & O. and Erie railroads for points east and west; at Bradford with Narrow Gauge system for all points in Oil Regions; at Johnsonburg for all points on the P. & E. R. R. The afternoon Express from Buffalo connects at Falls Creek with A. V. R. R. for Pittsburgh and points east and west. Passengers from Pittsburgh for Buffalo and Rochester and intermediate stations, should take the Allegheny Valley R. R. train leaving Union depot, Pittsburgh at 8.20 p. m. Buffalo passengers take Belt Line R. R. for William Street depot.

Connections for east and west are made at Rochester with the New York Central & Hudson River R. R., and at Salamanca with the N. Y. P. & O. R. R. for Jamestown, Mansfield, Cincinnati, Chicago and the west, also with the Erie R. R. for Hornellsville, and eastern points, at Bradford with the Narrow Gauge System to all points in the oil regions, at Ridgway with P. & E. R. R. for Emporium, Williamsport, Philadelphia and Baltimore; at Falls Creek with Allegheny Valley R. R. for Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Cincinnati, St. Louis and the west and south.

I. S. EMERY, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
JAS. T. GARDNER, Gen'l Superintendent.

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY Railroad Time Table, takes effect Tuesday, May 13th, 1884.

Ar. EASTW'D.		STATIONS.	L'v WESTW'D	
M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Coudersport	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Hammonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Olmsted	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Nelsons	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Knowlton	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Roulette	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pomeroy Bridge	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Burtville	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Silver Spring	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Coleman	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Port Allegany	[illegible]	[illegible]

Trains run on New York time.
B. A. McCLURE, Sup't.

[illegible]